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PRICE TWO CENTS

STATE POLICE CHIEF AND MR. PELLETIER TO INVESTIGATE HOTELS

District Attorney Announces He Will Take Action at Once and Mr. Whitney Will Call Dozen Witnesses

RESULT OF PROTEST

Lawyer for Strikers Declares He Will Apply to Courts for Warrants if 54-Hour Law Shown to Be Violated

District Attorney Pelletier announced today that he would begin an investigation Monday of the charges of violation of the 54-hour law for women brought by Thomas Connolly, attorney for the International Hotel Workers Union.

At the same time Chief Whitney of the state police, said he would investigate hotel working conditions.

Chief Whitney says he will summon 12 witnesses before him from the Touraine, four from the Parker house and four from Young's hotel to testify as to working conditions.

Attorney Connolly says he will apply to the municipal courts for warrants if it is found that the law has been violated.

If the evidence produced by Attorney Connolly is sufficient to warrant further investigation, the district attorney will summon all hotel proprietors before the grand jury. The investigation will then be given in charge of Assistant District Attorney McIsaac.

Mr. Connolly and a committee of five women and one man waited on Mr. Whitney today and asked that he make the investigation.

Chief Whitney heard their testimony and appointed Charles F. Clarke, a state inspector in whose district the American House is located, to see the management there and find out what the working conditions are. Chief Whitney also agreed to get an opinion from Attorney General Swift, as to whether this law applies to hotels.

Monday afternoon Chief Whitney will summon 12 witnesses, four from the Touraine, four from the Parker house and four from Young's hotel to testify as to working conditions. He has agreed to investigate all the hotels in Boston. Mr. Connolly declares that he will apply to the municipal courts for warrants if he finds the law has been violated.

Edward Blochlinger, organizer for the international union, who has been in New York for two days, is expected to resume active charge of the situation here on his return today.

While in New York Mr. Blochlinger conferred with William D. Haywood of the Industrial Workers of the World regarding the situation here and a possible general strike of hotel waiters.

Mr. Haywood was to have come to Boston on Thursday, but Mr. Blochlinger met him in New York instead and also attended a meeting of the executive committee of the international union.

Operations in the Boston hotels in which employees have struck are continuing as usual today.

CITY IS COMPELLED TO PAY HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST ON LOAN

Charles S. Slattery, city treasurer, negotiated a loan for \$1,650,000 at 4½ per cent today in anticipation of taxes. This is 1½ to 1¾ per cent more than the city had to pay on its loan last year and will total \$28,825 more than the same money at last year's interest would have done.

The loan was negotiated with several banks, the names of which were not given.

THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE EVERY COPY OF THE MONITOR COUNT MOST CAN JOIN THOSE WHO ARE DAILY MAILING, HANDING OR SENDING THEIR MONITORS TO OTHERS. THEY FIND THAT THOSE TO WHOM THEY GIVE THEIR COPIES ARE APPRECIATIVE OF THE COURTESY

FEDERAL TROOPS TO PATROL MEXICO CITY ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON—By way of averting probability of rebel uprisings on Sept. 16, Mexican Independence day, federal troops, according to cable messages received here from Ambassador Wilson, have been ordered out in mass to guard the City of Mexico and the villages in the neighborhood. Martial law, it is expected, will be declared Monday in the cities and villages of northern Mexico to prevent more than the most perfunctory celebration of the national holiday.

General Steever, in command of the American troops along the international boundary, telegraphed the war department today advising that a battery of artillery be sent to reinforce the cavalry and infantry now near Agua Prieta, guarding against rebel invasion in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Major General Wood, chief of staff, admitted today that General Steever and other American officers on the frontier were pleading for permission to cross the boundary and drive the rebels back. General Wood said that the officers' reports and requests had been forwarded to President Taft, but that no word had been received from him.

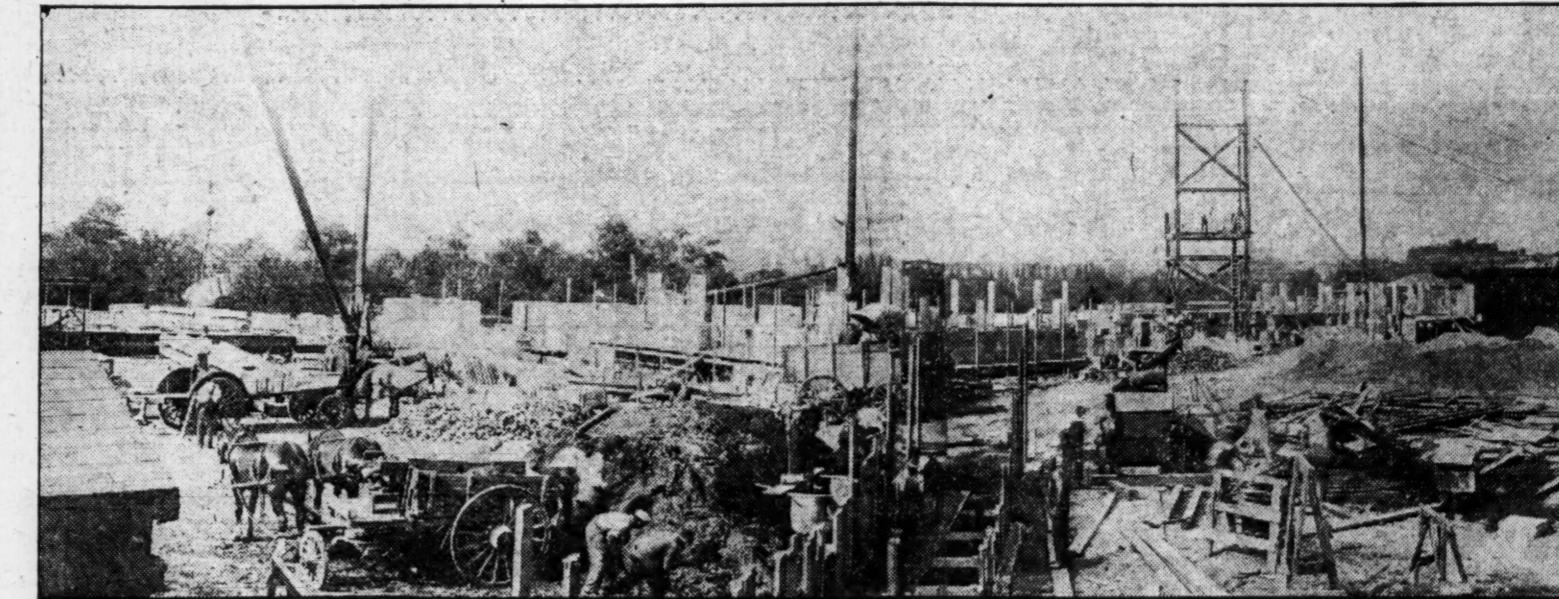
War department officials express the opinion that the President will not consent to American troops entering Mexico without congressional approval.

WILL MOBILIZE FLEET AT COLON

WASHINGTON—Mobilization of the entire Atlantic fleet at Colon, Panama, next winter was the program announced today at the navy department.

Secretary Meyer gave orders that every vessel should be prepared for the visit to the tropics at a date yet to be set. The object is to give every man in the fleet a view of the Panama canal.

WORKMEN BUSY ON ANNEX TO BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS



Memorial gift from Mrs. Robert D. Evans to cost \$600,000 will enhance beauty and widen scope of famous institution

U. S. MAY LAND MEN IN SANTO DOMINGO

WASHINGTON—American warships probably will be sent at once to Santo Domingo as the result of the revolution there.

Invasion by American forces also may be necessary, for advice reaching the state department are that the revolutionaries have seized virtually all the custom houses along the Dominican-Haitian frontier, which are under American supervision.

The action of the rebels is puzzling.

In past revolutions the leaders have carefully avoided interfering with the custom houses. Their high-handed methods now, it is feared, indicates that no foreign property is safe.

BASEMENT WORK ON MUSEUM ANNEX TO BE COMPLETED SOON

Construction work on the basement of the Museum of Fine Arts annex, which is being erected at a cost of about \$600,000 as a memorial gift from Mrs. Robert D. Evans, will be completed within a few weeks. The annex will be joined to the museum by a building which will connect with the main edifice by the arch already provided.

The interior will contain much marble and bronze finish. There will be windows in the first story and skylights in the second.

JURY CONVENES AGAIN IN DYNAMITE INQUIRY; CALL NEW WITNESSES

Because new witnesses have been found who may give additional information in the Lawrence dynamite case, the grand jury convened again today and will continue the investigation next week.

It had been expected that the jury would return a report at 9:30 this morning.

District Attorney Pelletier has summoned new witnesses to appear next week.

W. A. Currier, assistant treasurer of the American Woolen Company, and Parry C. Wiggins, comptroller, testified before the grand jury today. They produced books of the company.

152,000 U. S. BILLS PUT OUT OF CIRCULATION

Col. George H. Doty, assistant United States treasurer, reports that Friday in his office, with six clerks absent from various causes, there were counted, canceled, sliced and prepared for shipment to Washington 152,000 bills, approximating \$400,000.

These bills if placed in a straight line would extend 18 miles; if placed flat, one on top of another, the pile would be about 75 feet high.

Straps placed on each package of 1,000 bills bear 82 different identification marks.

This is one of the largest operations in redemption of currency in recent years.

FIRE ENGINEERS AND CHIEFS OFF FOR CONVENTION

Thirty chiefs and engineers of fire engines from all over New England left Boston today for Denver to attend the convention of the National Association of Fire Chiefs and Engineers from Tuesday to Friday. Traveling by the Boston & Albany and Michigan Central, the party reaches Chicago Sunday noon and arrives in Denver at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. In the party was Chief Mullen of the Boston fire department.

Assistant Chief Grady is in charge during Chief Mullen's absence.

The party will be back in New England Sept. 25.

BEIRUT TEACHER SAILS FOR TURKEY

Prof. Robert Reed, professor of sociology and economics at the American college, Beirut, Turkey, sailed today on the Cretic after a year's stop at his Pennsylvania home. Others were Robert J. Stewart of New York, Mrs. Grace White, Mrs. C. E. Tinge, K. E. Carpenter, Miss Sarah A. Clark and Miss Mabel H. Whittlesea. The last two are missionaries being sent by the American board to Turkey. On board were 21 first cabin, 70 second cabin and 600 steerage passengers. The government made six deportations.

The steamer Canadian left Boston today for Liverpool, carrying 14 cabin passengers and 7000 tons of cargo, of which there was 200,000 bushels of wheat.

TO HAVE HEARING ON STREET USE

The board of street commissioners will have a hearing Monday on the extended use of streets for automobile standing purposes.

The streets include Beacon, opposite the common; Boylston, opposite the common; Court and Pemberton squares; Doane, Berkeley, Newbury, Clarendon and Canal streets and Winthrop square.

NEW COAL CORPORATION FORMS

Among the corporation charters issued today by the state was that of the Breton Coal Company of Boston, which is capitalized at \$250,000.

TOWN'S RESIDENTS MUST MOVE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GREAT DAM

BALTIMORE—As the first step toward the construction of a second great dam across the Susquehanna river, to cost \$10,000,000, all the residents of the little town of Conowingo, Md., have received notices to vacate their dwellings. All the houses and land in Conowingo are owned by the Susquehanna Power Company.

Financiers and engineers who have watched the plans of the Susquehanna Power Company say one of its chief backers is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, it is generally understood, has been seeking electrical power with which to operate its trains through Baltimore, including the two tunnels.

WORK FOR NAVY YARD IS ASSURED BY ACTION TAKEN BY PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft intervenes in behalf of the Veterans Association and Collier Vestal is ordered to Boston

TO BE REMODELED

Chief Executive Personally Appeals to Secretary of Navy Following Visit of Delegation to Beverly

President Taft has personally intervened in behalf of the employees of the Charlestown navy yard who appealed to him for more work and as the result the collier Vestal is to be ordered here for remodeling into a repair ship.

This announcement was made today following a visit to Beverly of a delegation of members of the Veterans Association of the navy yard at Charlestown.

Impressed with the statements made by members of the delegation, who said that work would be slack in October and perhaps would fall off 50 per cent and that many employees might be laid off, President Taft called George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, into conference. The arrangements made known today are the result.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, commandant at the Charlestown navy yard, says that the collier Vestal will be converted into a repair ship similar to the Vulcan, which served as a machine shop for squadrons during the Spanish war. The commandant says he has not been officially notified that the Vestal will come to Charlestown.

Captain Coffman said today: "I am, of course, very glad to hear that we are to have this work, for we wanted it and it is a good thing, as we will be able to keep more men at work through what is generally a dull period."

ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF MR. VALENTINE

WASHINGTON—Robert G. Valentine, former Indian commissioner, who sent his resignation to President Taft last Thursday, received a telegram of acceptance today from Beverly and took the first train to his summer home at South Braintree, Mass.

F. H. Abbott, now acting commissioner, is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Valentine. It is unlikely, however, that a successor will be appointed by the President until the return of Secretary of the Interior Fisher from Hawaii.

READING MAN TO FLY AT WAKEFIELD FAIR

READING—Extensive improvements have been made about the grounds and on the exhibition buildings at the Wakefield Reading fair grounds for the Quanapawit Agricultural Association's cattle show and fair next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The management has engaged E. Norman Hunt to give two flights daily. Mr. Hunt is a Reading man who recently qualified as an instructor in the Moisant aviation school.

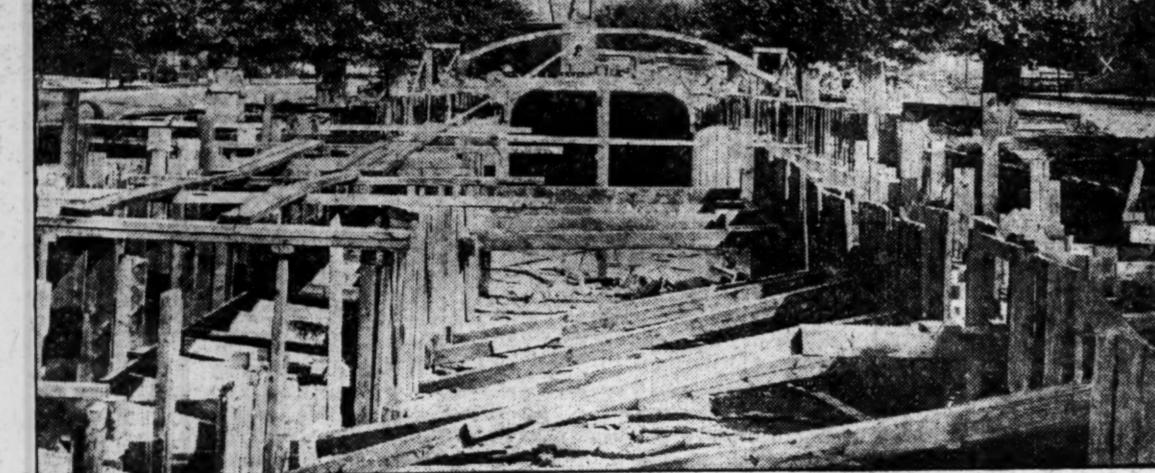
NEW YORK'S RESORT BOATS TO STOP RUNS

NEW YORK—News from Washington that steamboats operating in the lower bay and Long Island Sound must have a 100 per cent life-saving equipment by Sunday has led the companies which run boats in the summer months for excursion and summer resort travel to announce that they will be forced to discontinue their lines then.

This means that travel by water between New York and most of the resorts in this state and New Jersey will be ended almost entirely by Sunday night, and that thousands of New Yorkers on their vacations will have to return home by rail on roundabout routes.

GOULD MILLIONS MAY BUY UTILITIES

WASHINGTON—The Gould interests today were reported to be behind a proposed consolidation of all Washington public utilities, including street railways and light companies. It was said that a \$30,000,000 corporation was being organized to effect the merger.



The inlet to the tube is at the intersection of Boylston street and Commonwealth avenue and is rapidly nearing completion

WOULD FORCE CUBA TO PAY \$15,000,000

WASHINGTON—Following the enforced settlement of the Riley \$500,000 claim against the Cuban government, which led to an attack on American Charge Gibson, pressure is being brought to bear upon the state department to demand that the Cuban government meet its obligation under another agreement, for sewer and paving in the city of Havanna, involving about \$15,000,000.

Several departments have already made the change, and with the laying of the keel of the battleship Nevada in a few weeks other departments will be so run, as different branches of the workers are called on to supply material and labor.

CALL BANK PRESIDENT IN OIL CASE

NEW YORK—Justice Neuberger this afternoon, on application of Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri, issued an order commanding Howard Bain, president of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, to appear Monday before A. L. Jacobs, commissioner, to testify in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company directorate litigation.

SUPERDREADNAUGHT LAUNCHED

(By the United Press) LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The admiralty today took precaution to prevent strangers from seeing the launching of the super-dreadnaught Audacious.

OLYMPIC LOSES PROPELLER BLADE

(By the United Press) LONDON—The White Star liner Olympic is stated to have dropped a blade from its propeller early on Friday, disturbing the passengers.

WORK ON SUBWAY IN BOYLSTON STREET IS ADVANCING RAPIDLY

Work is being pushed on the new Boylston street subway and according to the Boston transit commissioners the section as far as Exeter street will be completed before December. Excavation work for the subway is finished as far as the Hotel Somersett, from the entrance at the intersection of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street.

The entrance itself is practically finished.

Progress is being made on that part of the subway which is to go under the railroad on Boylston street. The tracks at this point are depressed so as to allow the bridge to stand on a level with the street.

As a result the subway will dip down considerably to pass underneath.

SECRETARY NAGEL STOPS IN BOSTON

Charles Nagel, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, stopped in Boston for a short time today on his way to his summer home in New Hampshire. He called at the offices of the supervising inspector of steam vessels at 133 Broad street, where he met some of the local steamship officials.

His visit was of special interest at this time because of the new lifeboat laws which go into effect Oct. 1.

GRAPE EXHIBITORS AWARDED PRIZES AT HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Prizes were presented today for the best grapes on exhibition at the fall fruit and flower show in Horticultural hall. The grape exhibit is one of the finest ever shown here. A majority of the bunches weigh five pounds each.

J. K. Alexander of East Bridgewater shows 1200 decorative dahlia blooms and is entered in every class for prizes. Mrs. E. M. Gill of Medford has a fine collection of seedlings.

The hall will be open tomorrow.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

UP-TO-DATE POLITICS

Presidential Candidate—I am eager to have you and your business associates help me win this campaign.

Wall Street Magnate—Well, I shall have to tell you frankly that Wall street is not in favor of your election and we cannot contribute toward your campaign fund.

Candidate—Oh, I'm not asking you to contribute to my fund; what I wish Wall street to do is to come out openly in favor of my opponent.

A great deal is spoken and written regarding "the honest farmer," and no doubt he deserves all the good things said of him. At any rate we know that in most of the quiet country towns we usually find the public square.

LIGHT DIET

The automobile ne'er requires Of corn or oats a share, But it will not go unless its tires Can have their bill of air.

SHREW-ED MAN

Poor Socrates! The sorry way His wife would scold him all the day Was such, it was not strange that he Esteemed her his Xanthissephy.

Perhaps the average adult citizen upon reading that the nation is short on bismuth will satisfy himself with the thought that he has none to offer it without going to the trouble of looking in the dictionary to see what it is.

PRUDENT

The wise hotel keeper's Not apt to be "floored" Who makes you "plank" down in advance for your "board."

If the proposed international court of claims is finally established for the collection of debts owed by nations the world around, no doubt the work will be better "du" than at present.

CONVINCING

"Well, did you buy that automobile you were telling me about when I met you a month ago?"

"No, I got me a motor boat, instead."

"A motor boat? Why, I thought you were quite determined to own an auto."

"Well, I did think an auto was what I wanted till it happened to occur to me that three fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water, and hence I could get a good deal more for my money by owning a boat."

Through the years to come, whenever one meets with triplets named Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt, it ought to be a comparatively easy matter to figure out about how old they are.

CONSERVATIVE

Yes, it is easy to believe The thing that folks so often say, That "money talks," but you'll perceive It seldom gives itself away.

ENVIRONMENT

To one who owns a smile and song, The skies are blue and bright; The world can never seem all wrong If we, ourselves, are right.

Before we credit the ancients with having discovered too great a number of secrets that are now hidden from the world, perhaps we had better ask the small boy who knows the way to the pantry shelves to tell us all he can concerning the lost (t)arts.

AT THE THEATERS

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess," COLLIER—"Bunty Pulls the Strings," DALY'S—Lewis Waller.

EMMETT—"The Redhead," FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown," GAETY—"Officer 666," GLOBE—"The Red Maid," HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.

HARRIS—"The Model," HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags," KEITH'S—Vaudville.

KIRKBRIDE—Kirk, "Robin Hood," LYCEUM—Billie Burke.

LYRIC—"The Never Do Well," MANHATTAN—Elliot, "Ready Money," PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For," PROCTOR'S—Vaudville.

REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady," THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of House," WALLACKS—"Diseased."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah," CORT—"Fine Feathers," GARRICK—"The Bird of Paradise," GRANDE—A. P. Carter.

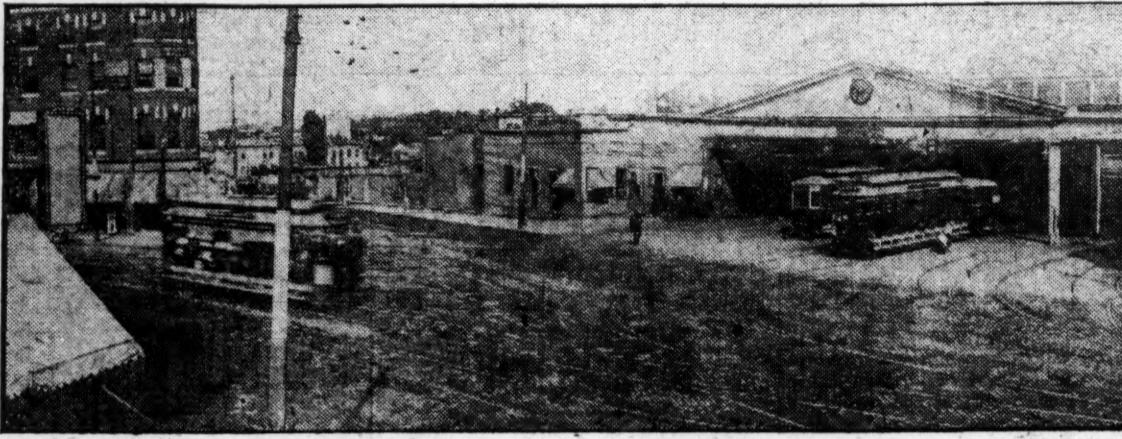
ILLINOIS—"Oliver Twist," LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate," MCKEEVER'S—Vaudville.

OLYMPIC—"Putting It Over," PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve," ZIEGFELD—"Military Girl."

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville, BOSTON—Theatre, COLONIAL—The Quaker Girl," MAJESTIC—The Million," PLYMOUTH—"The Man From Home," SHUBERT—"The Wedding Trip," ST. JAMES—The Governor's Lady," TREMONT—"Count of Luxembourg."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Grove Hall square in Roxbury which was long familiar to persons using the turnpikes out of Boston

Grove Hall square, Roxbury, was long a well-known spot to persons using the turnpike out of Boston. The word square is seldom used in speaking of the point. Here began the Brush Hill turnpike to Stoughton in the early part of the last century, when a group of citizens in the Blue Hill district united in a private corporation to build a road to develop the section.

The county finally took over the turnpike, and called it Grove Hall avenue. In 1870 from Mattapan to Dudley street it was named Blue Hill avenue.

Washington street, which runs from

Grove Hall to Milton boundary line, follows the line of a country road in use for many years before it was taken as a public highway in 1800. Geneva avenue was laid out in 1876, and developed much new territory with consequent increase in residence building.

teachers and lecturers drawn almost entirely from the ranks of the students at the university who give their services entirely free of charge.

The evening classes, which were started by R. Rylander, B. F., chairman of the Laboremus Association, are attended by about 162 working men and women who are divided into 14 groups with 11 teachers. The subjects taught include English, German, Swedish, mathematics, stenography, bookkeeping, writing and sociology, the classes of English and mathematics drawing the largest attendance. The tuition is free except for a charge of one krona (1s. 1d.) per person, per term, which is solely to defray lighting and heating expenses.

Undergraduates Lecture

The staff of lecturers consists of 18 undergraduates who deliver lectures not only at the People's house in Upsala, but during the long summer vacation in various parts of the country. In 1911 the number of lectures delivered amounted to 145, and were, to a large extent, chiefly on temperance, though educational and social themes were also introduced.

During the first years of the existence of the Laboremus Association it was not connected with the Labor party in Sweden, though most of its members belonged to that party. The association possesses a printing press in Upsala for the publishing of pamphlets on social and political topics. There is also an editorial office from which are issued to the Labor press of the country articles of a political, social and scientific character.

The subject of one of the last articles to be contributed by the Laboremus press was "Maurice Maeterlinck."

The Swedes are known all over the world for their love of music and their beautiful singing. The tours in Europe and America of choirs from the Upsala and Lund Universities have greatly served to spread their musical renown. The money which the choirs collect during these tours is contributed into the funds of the "nations" for general expenses and for providing for students who need financial assistance to enable them to pursue special courses of study.

Ceremony Picturesque

The Upsala choir is formed from all the "nations," and every Wednesday evening a students concert is held. At the close of the concert in spring and autumn evenings, the students form a torchlight procession and marching down to the Fyrisa, the river which runs right through the town, stand on its banks and on the eight bridges by which it is spanned and, singing the national songs of Sweden, drop their lighted torches into its waters.

The last day of April and May 18 are festive days at Upsala. On the evening of April 30 the students assemble in the great square of the town and forming into a long procession make their way to Vasa's castle, singing their welcome to spring and the first of May; on this night bonfires blaze in every part of the town.

May 18 is breaking-up day at the university and is celebrated by two grand concerts, one at noon in the great auditorium, and another at 4 o'clock in the open air. From that date to the following September Upsala is a deserted town.

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Group of Finnish students at Upsala University, Sweden, wearing traditional white caps

AS TO IMPEDIMENTA AND ART OF PACKING TRUNK OR BOX

Ancient and Modern Theories and Schools, Wise and Systematic Methods of Handling Difficult Problem

EXACT DIRECTIONS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

In THE United States they call them trunks, and in Great Britain they call them boxes, while in Germany they call them packs. We prefer the German word; with the wealth of expressiveness that the German tongue possesses, it gives a very picturesque and lively impression of a traveler laboriously ascending a mountain pass with a large bullock strapped to his back. But the hardship of packing is the same in all languages; in this respect there is the fullest and freest internationalism. We of today suffer in this way more than our ancestors, who, on account of their very uncanny habits, were enabled to travel overland.

The same difficulties happen with the smaller articles, in fact these are the hardest of all to pack. The great thing is to begin, but about this opinions differ. Some authorities advise taking a pillow case and, holding it open, filling it with razors, shooting boots, white ties, photographs, spare soap, socks and articles of like bulk until the receptacle is quite filled. When this point is reached the skilful packer is to advance, the arms in the same position, until he stands immediately beside the box, trunk or pack. He then inclines his body slightly and quickly reversing the now filled pillow case the articles at once find a place in the box. The pillow case should be replenished as often as required and until the contents of the box are on a level with the top. At this point the pillow case may be folded and put back in its place. The packer, having gone thus far, may find that on the surface of the contents there are certain projecting articles, the position of which will interfere with closing the box. If this occurs he is to take some dense thing like an iron dumb-bell and use it as a hammer to produce an even surface, after which the box may easily be shut.

In the good old days, when gentlemen still wore powder and children were distinguished by a chastened silence, one did not have to do so much packing as one does today. True, in those days the wages of a servant were not so high, and one could pack by deputy, but whoever did it had not as much to do as he would today. The dressing gown, to which we may refer later, is a particularly bulky article to pack. Does any one suppose that it could be packed in one of those quaint old traveling trunks, made of leather and studded with brass nail heads? Hardly, in view of the fact that the trunk was the size of a small bolster. Then the traveler went without it. Yes, and never missed it, for the excellent reason that there is no need of a thick dressing gown or bath gown when one does not go to the bath. These Roman-nosed gentlemen with high color and snowy neck cloths that look so impeccably from Copley's canvases were as innocent of the cold tub habit as an Angora kitten. But we are not engaged in washing the last century, so let us get on to our subject.

Our ancestors got off more easily than

we do; they wore beautiful clothes but somehow or other these took up less space. On the other hand, what do we see today? All over the United States and Great Britain thousands of honest men struggling with boxes and trunks that become smaller every time that they are used. This remarkable fact has not received the attention it deserves, though why it should have been overlooked is hard to say. But a suit of clothes that folded into place as neatly as an umbrella last spring, now, six months later, takes up as much room as the clothes of a small family. Overcoats are peculiarly offensive in this respect; you fold the coat exactly the right way, first having taken from its pockets all accumulations of gloves, handkerchiefs, magazines, illustrated papers and (if you live in the suburbs) forgotten packages of stove blacking and Yarmouth blasters. Then you lay it tenderly down so as to cover your white waistcoat and then you try to shut the box, trunk or pack. What happens? You sit on the box, you kneel on it, you throw yourself upon it, you almost beg it to close. It is a most humiliating and undignified situation, for however you may talk largely to the box about not caring whether the overcoat goes in or not, you know that you cannot do without it. So there you sit, or lie, or

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Leading Events in Athletic World

FOOTBALL SQUAD AT MAINE HAS LOST MANY OF ITS STAR PLAYERS

Coach T. J. Riley of Escanaba, Mich., will have to develop many new men to fill vacancies.

SHEPHERD CAPTAIN

ORONO, Me.—With the first game of the football season of the University of Maine scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 21, Capt. T. D. Shepherd '13 will soon have his candidates hard at work in preparation. The opening contest is with the soldiers of Ft. McKinley of Portland. Owing to his administrative duties as director of athletics, E. R. Wingard, who has served as head coach for several years, will not take an active part in the coaching of the team this fall. T. J. Riley of Escanaba, Mich., who has been assistant coach of the university team for the last two seasons, has been chosen to head the coaching staff this year.

Maine suffered considerably by graduation this year, but a number of last year's varsity and second squad men will be on hand to make up a strong aggregation. Last season the University of Maine team won the championship of the state. The same system of coaching and training that developed a championship team last year will be used in 1912.

In W. E. Parker, captain of last fall's eleven, the squad loses one of the best football generals in the state. A. F. Cook, end, though handicapped by lack of weight, has played fast game for Maine for four years and will be much missed.

C. S. Cleaves at quarter has been a cool leader and played the quarter-back position for two years. He will be missed, as will L. W. Smiley, back.

The loss of all these good men leaves a nucleus of nine varsity players and a goodly number of last year's substitutes, about which to build a team this season. Several former preparatory school stars are expected in the entering class this fall to try for places on the eleven and it is expected that the end of the first week of practise will see enough men for three teams on the field.

T. D. Shepherd '13 of Wellesley Hills, Mass., will captain the eleven. He is considered the greatest punter and place-kicker ever seen at Maine and in acting as field captain several times last season, proved his ability to lead the team. Other old men who will be back for their old positions are G. A. MacNeil '14, Pawtucket, R. I., at left tackle; J. L. Gulliver '15 of Auburn, at left guard; D. S. Baker '15 of Caratunk, the former big Hebron player, at center; E. H. Bigelow '15 of Brighton at right tackle; A. F. Sawyer '14 of Millbridge at right guard; G. H. Bernheisel '15 of New Bloomfield, Pa., at right end; R. H. Bryant '15 of Biddeford at quarter back, and J. H. Carlton '12 of South Berwick, as one of the halfbacks. Gulliver, Baker, Bigelow and Sawyer were all named for the all-Maine team last fall at the close of the season.

N. S. Donahue '15, of Luthersburg, Pa., a former Lockhaven normal school player, who played a part of the season at left end last year, will be out for a regular position. Murray '14, who failed to make the regulars last year, will probably be out for a place in the line; T. B. Whitely '15, will no doubt be out again for the center position as he was used in parts of several games last fall; H. P. Crowell '14, should stand a chance of playing a part of the time as a guard, and Martin '15, a former Conway Hall, Pa., player, will probably be tried out in the backfield. Davis '13 has been seen in the backfield in some of the games and as he is a good kicker should receive a good tryout for the backfield.

With such a number of men who have had experience in college football and the candidates for honors from the freshman class, it now looks as if the University of Maine would stand high in the struggle for the state championship. Arthur N. Smith, who has coached the track team for two seasons and served as trainer of the football team last fall, will again have charge of training the squad.

DAVIDSON MEETS J. N. STEARNS FOR COLLEGE TITLE

Final Match in Intercollegiate Golf Play Is Between Captains of Harvard and Princeton Teams

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The semi-final round Friday afternoon ended this afternoon with a hard 18-hole match between J. N. Stearns, 3d, captain of the Princeton team, and G. C. Stanley, the present title holder and captain of the Yale team. F. C. Davidson, the Harvard captain, had nearly completed his match with his teammate W. E. Estabrook when Stearns and Stanley left the first tee, a little before 4 o'clock. Davidson won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Stearns and Stanley made a match of every hole, although neither was playing quite up to his standard. Stanley was 2 up on two occasions. Winning the sixth and seventh holes in succession, he became 1 up, and later, after the match had been squared at the turn, took the tenth after the Princeton man had failed to take advantage of an opportunity to win, and, following this with a victory at the eleventh, he was 2 up.

From here no hole was halved until the last, and at the fifteenth Stearns had squared the match, only to lose at the sixteenth. The seventeenth was particularly exciting, when Yale lay in front of the raised green, with Princeton on the further side. Stanley ran his ball up to within eight feet of the hole, while Stearns was obliged to play a chip shot, which proved slightly better than his opponent's. The Yale putt was missed, and the Princeton ball, aided by a slight carom from the other sphere, dropped in for a victory.

Stanley found a good lie in a trap going to the last hole, but overcame this disadvantage by a remarkably good approach putt from just off the green, saving a half. It was already too dark to play accurately, but the college committee was not on hand to render a decision, and, after some discussion, the Yale man yielded rather reluctantly to Stearns' desire to proceed. As Stanley was responsible for the late start, this seemed very fair, and, with extra caddies listening for the drop of the balls, the game went on to the extra hole, where accurate putting won for Princeton. The score was:

SECOND ROUND
F. C. Davidson, Harvard, beat C. W. Webster, Penn, 2 up.
B. W. Estabrook, Harvard, beat L. M. Daniels, Princeton, by 3 and 2.
J. N. Stearns, Princeton, beat H. C. McNeil, Penn, by 2 and 1.
G. C. Stanley, Yale, beat W. P. Selby, Yale, 1 up (18 holes).
Semi-final round
Davidson beat Estabrook by 4 and 2.
Stearns beat Stanley, 1 up (18 holes).

PICK R. I. GOLFERS FOR INTERSTATE

PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island's golf team, which is to play all Massachusetts sets at the Country Club, Brookline, Sept. 21, has not been completed. It will probably include Harold Congdon, Agawam Hunt; D. Fairchild, Metacomet; A. S. Vennerbeck, Metacomet; H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet; A. A. Hancock, Metacomet, and William P. McDonald, Metacomet. Either C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt; A. Barker, Agawam Hunt, or H. B. Rust, Wannamissett, will be asked to fill in for the eighth man.

C. Langley, Wannamissett, was expected to be on the team, but will not be able to play. This tentative team as it stands includes one two-time and probably a third-time state champion, Fairchild; one ex-champion of one year's standing, Vennerbeck; also two runners-up, Kenworthy and Congdon.

YALE FOOTBALL SQUAD GROWING

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In addition to the 60 candidates for the Yale football team who reported for the first practise Thursday 20 more arrived Friday, making by far the largest squad for early practise in the history of the game at the opening of college.

SHOOTERS MAKE TWO NEW RECORDS

DENVER—Two world's records were broken at the Denver trapshooter's tournament at Overland park Friday. In the handicap shoot W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., established a new record for a score from the 28-yard handicap by breaking 98 inanimate targets out of 100.

William Ridley, an amateur, from Iowa, established a new world's record for an interstate association tournament in shooting at two targets from a trap simultaneously. Ridley broke 96 targets out of 50 pairs.

RESULTS Friday
Topton 7, Montezuma 2.
Buffalo 2, Rochester 2.
Jersey City 7, Providence 3.
GAMES TODAY
Providence at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.
Newark at Baltimore.

ARMY OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT
WEST POINT, N. Y.—Captain Graves, who again is coaching the cadet football aspirants, declares that never before in his experience has he seen such a promising array of material. Over 100 men already are practising under Trainer Harry Tuthill. Cadet Chauncey Devere of West Virginia, captain of the team, is another one optimistic over the outlook. Assisting the regular coaches are army stars.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 4 Portland 1.
San Francisco 5, Vernon 1.
Los Angeles 2, San Jose 1.
RODWEY LEAGUE
Nashville 3, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 5, Mobile 3.

American-Olympic Athlete Who May Take Part in Big National Meet at Pittsburgh



S. P. GILLIS

HARVARD FOOTBALL WILL START MONDAY

The Harvard varsity football squad will report to Capt. Percy L. Wendell at 10 o'clock Monday morning for the first practise of the 1912 season. Personal letters have been sent by Coach Percy D. Haughton to all prospective candidates, requesting an early appearance.

As usual Harvard is nearly a week behind the other large colleges. This late start is explained by the thorough spring practise which the entire squad took part in last April.

Six "H" men will report for practise and will assist the regular coaches during the first week of preliminary training. These men are Captain Wendell, Harry B. Gardner, H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., D. C. Parmenter, R. T. P. Storer and S. M. Felton, Jr. There is considerable doubt in the Crimson ranks as to Felton's eligibility as he is not a steady student and was placed upon probation for irregularity in connection with the college office last spring. If Felton succeeds in satisfying the college office, he will be the mainstay in the punting department as well as on the receiving end of the forward passes.

W. T. Gardiner, who played tackle last season until forced to withdraw will in all likelihood coach the freshman team. The candidates for this squad will report for practise Tuesday morning and will work morning and afternoon the same as the varsity squad.

FIRST PALEFACE TEAM WINS TITLE

BEVERLY, Mass.—The Paleface first team secured the team championship at the tournament of the Massachusetts Trapshooting Association, held at the grounds of the United Shoe Machinery Gun Club Friday.

The Paleface team broke 457 out of a possible 500 targets to 438 for Worcester, 430 for the Paleface second team and 393 for the Beverly Gun Club. Gibbs was high scorer, beating the leading amateur, S. W. Putnam of Fitchburg, by a single target, breaking 144. Stevens, the New York professional, tied with Putnam at 143. Orrin R. Dickey of Boston, the oldest active shooter on the grounds, was fourth with a total of 142.

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RODWEY LEAGUE
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Memphis 5, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 5, Mobile 3.

ANDERSON MEETS A. C. COLOMBO IN WOODLAND GOLF

Former Defeats J. N. Manning and Later Easily Bests A. M. Crosby in Semi-Final Matches This Morning

J. G. Anderson of Brae Burn, the former state golf champion, meets A. C. Colombo of Woodland, Greater Boston interscholastic champion, in the final match of the first division of the invitation golf tournament on the links of the Woodland Golf Club this afternoon. Anderson, based on the form shown during the tournament, is the logical favorite to win the final.

Anderson won his way to the final this morning by defeating J. N. Manning of Brae Burn 4 and 3. On the outward journey both played sterling golf, Anderson getting a 38 and Manning a 39. Beginning with the tenth hole, Manning fell down in his playing and took a 38 coming home to 35 for Anderson. The cards:

Anderson, out..... 4 4 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 38
Manning, out..... 5 3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 39
Anderson, in..... 5 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 37
Manning, in..... 5 6 5 3 3 4 3 4 38-73

Colombo had a very easy time winning his place in the final by defeating A. M. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, 5 and 4. Colombo failed to show the form he displayed when he won the Greater Boston interscholastic title, but as he was never pressed by his opponent he did not have to show his best. Their cards:

Colombo, out..... 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 45
Crosby, out..... 4 5 6 5 4 7 3 5 45
Colombo, in..... 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 45
Crosby, in..... 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 45

Manning disposed of V. S. Lawrence Friday morning and of L. J. Malone in the afternoon. Malone had shown excellent golf in the morning, getting a medal score of 75, but Manning won the afternoon match 5 and 3. Anderson had a fairly easy time in the morning defeating E. K. H. Fessenden, but in the afternoon was harder put to dispose of G. R. Clough of Bellevue by a score of 2 up.

The best match of the day was that in which A. C. Colombo defeated H. L. Paine 1up in 20 holes. Going to the eighteenth, Colombo's shot to the tee went into the trap to the left and on his second shot he just barely got the ball out. He was about eight feet beyond the hole on his third. Paine had a good drive at this hole, his ball landing on the green 20 feet from the cup. All he had to do was to get down in two shots, but he was short on his second and missed a four-foot putt and the hole was halved in 4s. Colombo had a 10-foot putt at the second extra hole and won the match. In the afternoon he won by R. A. Wood by 3 to 1.

In addition to the semi-final and final rounds today there is also a handicap par competition. In the latter there will be given first and second net prizes. R. M. Purves, chairman of the golf committee, expects there will be about 100 golfers taking part for the silver prizes offered. The summary of the second round:

WOODLAND CUP
Second Round

J. N. Manning beat L. J. Malone by 5 and 4.
J. G. Anderson beat G. R. Clough by 2 up.

A. C. Colombo beat R. A. Wood by 3 and 2.

J. G. Crosby beat C. L. Stuckey by 2 and 1.

H. L. Paine beat F. A. Alsworth by 4 and 2.

E. K. H. Fessenden beat G. R. Clough by 3 and 2.

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INDEPENDENT DEALER IS BEST REGULATOR OF TRUSTS SAYS EXPERT

Defeat of Unfair Methods of
Eliminating the Small
Business Man Is Also Fa-
vored by Professor Ross

INVESTIGATES HERE

Encourage the independent, aid him if necessary by the establishment of an interstate trade commission with power to regulate prices and stock issues and the trust, automatically, will be regulated in the only natural and effective way, asserts Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Ross is in Boston making an analysis of the characteristics of the different nationalities, the industries that the immigrant takes up, the effect upon wages and upon the employment of American labor, the housing of the alien, conditions of his naturalization and appraisal of him as a political factor.

Professor Ross is staying in the South End settlement district where he may come into intimate acquaintance with immigrant life and is in frequent conference with Robert A. Woods, head of the South End house. He intends to publish the conclusions derived from his immigrant studies, during the summer in the communities of Superior, Duluth, the Iron Range cities, Minneapolis, St. Paul, the farming settlements in northern Wisconsin, Chicago, Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, New York, Providence and Boston.

"It seems to me," says Professor Ross, "that we are on the verge of a more rational view of the trust problem. The old cry of 'jail the makers of combinations' is ceasing to appeal to the thoughtful. Most of us feel sure that an administration approaching the trusts on that line would accomplish about as much as no administration at all.

"The policy of 'disintegrate the trusts' affords only an illusory relief. We know of no way to hold apart people who have once found profit in having their capital work together.

The proposal to have the trusts directly regulated by the government opens up a vista of administrative control which few people will enjoy. We are beginning to see that the natural regulation of the trust is the independent; that if we foster the independent we will regulate the trust for us without blundering, without timidity and without charging us for it.

"Many hundreds of millions of capital come into the market each year looking for a chance to earn. A trust that has screwed up prices on the public creates the finest possible opening for the independent.

"This new capital therefore will fly to the rescue of the consumer provided that it has a chance to meet the trust on equal terms. But the trust will never give the independent such a chance unless we deprive it of its arsenal of weapons by which it clubs the brave little independent off the field.

"There is first the railroad rebate. We saw that ugly weapon first of all and that weapon is now outlawed. Next comes the practise of the trust cutting prices in the markets the independent seeks to enter, while keeping them up elsewhere. Some states have outlawed this practise.

"Then there is the bribing of retailers to boycott the products of the independent; i. e., giving the retailer a rebate on the trust-made goods in case he has refrained from handling the product of the independent.

"Beyond this is the exercise of the power of the trust to keep the independent out of the use of patents on the same terms upon which the trust has use of them. Next there is the purchase of essential patents by the trust and its refusal to allow its rival to use them on reasonable terms.

"Last of all we have the power of the trust over the banks whereby the independent may be denied the use of capital on the same terms as other business men. Beyond these are a number of other tricks and stratagems, but I will not go into them.

"Plainly the core of a trust policy will be the outlawing of the practises by which the big, swollen, wasteful trust evades a fair test against the small efficient independent.

"But after all this is accomplished there will still be trusts that by control of raw materials, dovelting of processes or organization of selling will be impregnable to the assaults of the independent.

"It may be necessary to put such concerns under the power of an interstate trade commission with authority to regulate their prices and their stock issues as certain railroad commissions now regulate the rates and stock issues of railroads."

MR. WALKER GOES TO SPRINGFIELD

Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, goes to Springfield this afternoon on the 4 o'clock train. He will be met at the station by members of the Republican committee of that city, who will entertain him at dinner, after which there will be a reception at the Hotel Worthy and he will speak.

This store presents at all times the Best Merchandise possible to obtain—quality coming first in all the requirements.

Tremont St.
near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
near West

This store presents at all times the Best Merchandise possible to obtain—quality coming first in all the requirements.



This drawing was made
from a model shown
by Chandler & Co.

COL. ROOSEVELT AGAIN HEADS FOR PACIFIC COAST

RENO, Nev.—Colonel Roosevelt doubled back towards the Pacific coast today carrying his Progressive missionary work through Nevada and into California. His program for the day was easy and he took advantage of the long unbroken runs between speeches to prepare for his reception in San Francisco tonight.

OGDEN, Utah—Colonel Roosevelt came here Friday from Boise, Idaho, speaking on the way at Blackfoot and Pocatello, Idaho. He stopped in Ogden to address the Progressive state convention, then left for Reno, Nev., on his way to the coast.

At Blackfoot the colonel's automobile was escorted to the fair grounds by cowboys, Indians and girls on fleet horses.

Beside the colonel's car walked a Ban-

nock Indian named Jim McKay. Massed in front of the grandstand were the school children of the neighborhood, waving flags and singing "America."

MUSEUM TO HAVE VICTORIAN RELICS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's historical collection under the direction of Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion archivist, is to be greatly enriched by a gift received by the Canadian government under curious circumstances.

The donor is Mrs. E. M. Mastin, of 2 Chestnut Walk, Stratford-on-Avon, whose father, Stephen Mastin, was for 60 years a page in the royal household of the Duchess of Kent, and of Queen Victoria, a godson of the former, and afterward one of the Queen's private almoners.

Mrs. Mastin has written to express her deep interest in the loyalty of the Canadian people, and to state that she proposes as a mark of this interest to bestow, for the benefit of the Canadian museum, her collection of rare objects given by Queen Victoria and other members and connections of the royal household.

STATES TO GIVE BOY SCOUTS AID

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made by the leaders of the Boy Scouts of America with the game commissioners of many states to cooperate in affording the boys better opportunity in scouting. This work will save the songsters.

A plan of cooperation between the Boy Scouts of America and the game and fish department of many states in the union has been worked out. It means that the boy scouts will have greater opportunities for real scouting, and also that the fish and game departments of the different states will be aided in their program for conservation. This work has been accomplished by James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and George H. Merritt, secretary of the editorial board.

MAY INQUIRE INTO DIPLOMATS' GIFTS

WASHINGTON—Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania intends to call on the Senate campaign fund inquiry committee to inquire into the resignation of Dr. David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany. Chairman Clapp, of the

Chandler & Co. are Now Holding their Largest and Most Comprehensive Opening Millinery Presentation

Including Imported Hats and Hats of entirely imported materials made in their own workrooms by their own skilled designers, all at remarkably moderate prices when quality of materials and workmanship are considered.

*This presentation embraces the entire range of styles and prices
—from the charming English Tailored Hats to the Semi-dress
French Sailors and the magnificent plumed Picture Hats*

ROBESPIERRE TURBANS, MARQUISE CLOSE HATS,
BROCADE SATIN AND VELVET FRENCH SAILORS
including the new Breton and 1870 Sailors and a number of
fascinating, originally designed Sailors by Georgette, Louison,
Lewis and others—unique trimmings of wonderfully shaded,
tinted and solid color plumes, also the newest novelty effects in
aigrettes, wings and French fancy plumage. Prices 25.00, 38.00,
55.00 to 150.00.

SEMI-DRESS HATS, FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN FELT HATS
including velours, camel's hair and superb quality fur felt, also
combinations of fancy satins, silks and velvets—exquisitely
trimmed. Prices 15.00, 25.00 to 38.00.

TAILORED AND ENGLISH OUTING HATS including English
Crush Hats, English Round Hats, Marquise Close Hats and
Breton Sailors, with unusual trimmings of Oriental Ornaments,
novelty wings, quill and coque effects. Prices 10.00, 15.00
to 25.00.

Among the French Models the following Magnificent Hats are shown

ROBESPIERRE TURBAN FROM LOUSON
BRETON SAILOR HAT FROM GEORGETTE,
MARQUISE CLOSE HAT FROM VIROT

PLUME TRIMMED PICTURE HAT FROM GEORGETTE
CAVALIER DRESS HAT BY LEWIS,
THREE-PIECE SET FROM VIROT

Suits, Dresses Coats, Wraps and Waists

A presentation of Women's, Misses' and Children's Outer Apparel complete in every detail—including styles usually reserved for later in the season and many individual and exclusive pieces not to be duplicated.

Plain Tailored Suits

Semi-Dress Suits

Dress Suits

Silk Plush & Velvet Suits

Reception & Theatre Dresses

Afternoon Dresses

Street Dresses

Top Coats

Motor Coats

Velvet Coats

Chiffon Waists

Silk Waists

Misses' & Girls' Suits

Misses' & Girls' Dresses Misses' & Girls' Coats

Dress Goods

NEW Imported Broadcloths.
Yard, 2.00 and 2.50.

NEW Double-faced Cloakings.
Yard, 2.00, 2.50 to 4.50.

NEW Silk and Wool Faille.
Yard, 1.50.

NEW Wool Twill. Yard 3.00.

NEW English Suitings. Yard,
2.00, 2.50 and 3.00.

NEW Diagonal Serges. Yard,
1.50 and 2.00.

NEW Velvet. Bordered Chiffon.
Yard, 7.50.

NEW Lyons Silk. Velvets.
Yard, 4.50 to 6.00.

NEW Brocaded Crepes. Yard,
4.00.

NEW Lyons Brocaded Satins.
Yard, 2.00.

NEW Panama Meters. Yard,
2.50, 3.00.

NEW Chiffon. Crepe Meteors.
Yards, 2.00 to 3.00.

NEW Satin Duchesse and Satin
Directions. Yard, 1.50,
2.00 to 3.00.

NEW White Satin Duchesse
Meters and Chiffon. Yard,
2.00, 2.50 to 5.00.

New Silks From Paris and Lyons

NEW Brocaded Velvets on chiffon, charmeuse and cloths of gold. Yard, 8.00
10.00 to 12.00.

NEW Metal Brocaded Satins.
Yard, 6.50 and 12.00.

NEW Gold Embroidered Chiffons
in border designs. Yard, 4.50.

NEW Velvet. Bordered Chiffon.
Yard, 7.50.

NEW Lyons Silk. Velvets.
Yard, 4.50 to 6.00.

NEW Brocaded Crepes. Yard,
4.00.

NEW Lyons Brocaded Satins.
Yard, 2.00.

NEW Panama Meters. Yard,
2.50, 3.00.

NEW Chiffon. Crepe Meteors.
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NEW Satin Duchesse and Satin
Directions. Yard, 1.50,
2.00 to 3.00.

NEW White Satin Duchesse
Meters and Chiffon. Yard,
2.00, 2.50 to 5.00.

Guaranteed School Hosiery

Guarantee of the maker
and Chandler & Co.

If for any cause these stockings
fail to give satisfaction,
customers are requested to return
them for prompt adjustment;
either new pairs, a credit
or money refunded at their discretion,
the guarantee of every pair being absolute.

No. 250—JUNIOR GUARAN-
TEED STOCKINGS for
misses, fine silex thread, same
as ladies' only with slender
leg, double garter top and
extra splicings in heels, soles,
and toes; ages 14 to 17.

Price, per pair, **39c**.

No. 260—MISSES' GUARAN-
TEED STOCKINGS of fine
ribbed silex thread, very
elastic, double spliced knees,
extra spliced soles, heels and
toes. Price, 3 pairs for
\$1.00.

No. 870—BOYS' GUARAN-
TEED STOCKINGS. Price,
3 pairs for **\$1.00**.

Persian Rugs Lowest Prices in Boston

PERSIAN CARPETS

Size from 8 to 12 ft.
wide and 9 to 22 ft.
long.

Royal Kermanhahs
Blue, rose and navy

Mahal Carpets
Blue ground

Gorevan Carpets
Bold designs

Kermanhahs
Royal quality

Serape Gorevans
Magnificent colors

Mahal Carpets
Size 9x12

Muskabads
Rich colors

Savalan Carpets
Size 10x8.50

Gorevan Carpets
Red and blue

KHIVA RUGS
AFGHAN RUGS

Khiva Bokhara Rugs
Heavy weave

Afghan Bokhara Rugs
Old reds and blues

Khiva Rugs for Halls
Khiva Rugs
Small size

Khiva Bokhara
Deep reds

ANTIQUE RUGS

Mosul Rugs

Camel Hair Rugs
Very old

Yuruk

Thick pile

Jordan Marsh Company

Announces—Beginning Sept. 16th

An International Exposition of New Fall Merchandise

Presenting an Extraordinary Opportunity to Inspect the Newest Styles and Ideas which will prevail for Fall and Winter 1912

THE EXPOSITION —WHAT IT IS

the place of our usual Grand Opening.

Planned on a much broader scale than ever before, it affords an unprecedented presentation of the finest products from the fashion and industrial centers of the world, including the largest variety of American-made goods we have ever assembled. Each section throughout the two buildings will display its best merchandise, classified according to the country from which it came—a showing which in nicety and immensity is impossible outside this store.

This magnificent exhibit of Fall Fashions, Fancy Goods and House Furnishings takes

THE EXPOSITION —ITS PURPOSE

The purpose of this Exposition is to aptly illustrate the unusual resources possessed by this great institution and to show the great

progress made in its commercial relations with the different nations of the world.

But more than that, it convincingly demonstrates the ability of this house to assemble unequalled assortments of new, novel and seasonable merchandise and will more strongly emphasize this store's supremacy in the mercantile field of New England. The unique interior and exterior decorations of the store are in keeping with the international phase of this exhibit.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

WOMEN TO SPEAK FOR PROGRESSIVES IN MILL DISTRICTS

Active campaigning for Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive state ticket by the women's committee of the Progressive state organization is scheduled to start next week, when it is planned to have rallies before the mill gates of the large cities for the women operatives. Miss Alice Carpenter and Mrs. I. W. Parker of New York have been assigned as the speakers for the opening rallies.

MAJORITY VOTE RULES IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me.—It is believed here that under the peculiar provision of the law of Maine providing for the election of six presidential electors, Maine can hardly fail to be carried by Governor Wilson even if the Democratic candidates for electors do not receive a majority of all the votes cast.

It was discovered Friday that a majority vote being required, if no one set of candidates for presidential electors, Democratic, Republican or Progressive, receive a majority of all the votes cast, it will be the duty of Governor Plaisted to "forthwith" call a special session of the Legislature which was elected in 1910 and that body will choose the electors from Maine and, of course, the Democratic electors would be chosen.

At the new headquarters of the Progressive party of Massachusetts, 70 Devonshire street, a room has been assigned to the women's committee, at which a representative of the committee will be in daily attendance. For the present Mrs. Richard W. Child of Chassett and Miss Elizabeth Piper of Cambridge have been placed in charge.

Malden Progressives organized a city club Friday night.

Lincoln, Neb.—The itinerary of William J. Bryan's western stamping tour was made public here Friday. Starting from Denver, Mr. Bryan will close his western trip Sept. 30 in Wyoming in time to return to Lincoln by Oct. 5, when he is scheduled to deliver an address from the same platform as Governor Wilson.

Mr. Bryan will tour southern Colorado Sept. 16, speaking at the state fair at Pueblo, Sept. 17; Provo, Utah, and Salt Lake City Sept. 18; Butte, Sept. 19; Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 23; Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco, Sept. 24; Reno and Carson, Nev., Sept. 26; Ogden, Utah, Sept. 27, and will end his campaign in Wyoming on Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

KANSAS CASE APPEALED

DENVER, Colo.—That United States Judge W. H. Sanborn erred when he held that the Kansas presidential electors case could not be decided in a court of equity, was the ground upon which attorneys for the supporters of President Taft in Kansas Friday appealed to the United States court of appeals sitting here.

WILSON QUARTERS OPEN

WASHINGTON—Woodrow Wilson headquarters were opened here Friday, with John H. Costello, national committeeman from the District of Columbia, in charge. Their purpose is primarily to find out where every Democratic employee of the district votes and see to it that he goes home.

SCOTCH WOOL RUGS

IN COLORS AND DESIGNS TO HARMONIZE WITH CRAFTSMAN FURNISHINGS

3x6, \$3.00 6x9, \$9.00 9x12, \$18.00

Shorty after his return from New England the Governor will start on a second western tour, the only fixed dates for which are Indianapolis on Oct. 3 and Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 5. Governor Wilson will speak at the National Conservation Congress and will open the Nebraska campaign jointly with William Jennings Bryan.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft goes to Milbury, Mass.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson remains at Seagert.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt tours California, visiting Oakland and other towns.

SOCIALIST—Nashville, Tenn., is Eugene V. Debs' stopping place today.

PROHIBITION—Eugene Chaffin enters Massachusetts. He will make speeches in towns near the Connecticut border.

NO MASON AND DIXON LINE IN NEW PARTY'S PLAN SAY COMMITTEE

Declares Progressive Platform Is as Wide in Its Intentions as Ticket "Roosevelt and Johnson" Implies

UNITED IN PURPOSE

By O. K. DAVIS
Representing the national Progressive party committee

There is no Mason and Dixon's line about the Bull Moose party. The wide embrace of its intentions and policies is as broad as the ticket "Roosevelt and Johnson"—New York and California—implies.

The two old parties have always been sectional. The Republican party was a northern party. Its strength was wholly above Mason and Dixon's line. The Democratic party was and is a southern party. If a man lived in the South the natural influence of his training was that he should be a Democrat. There were years when it was a foregone conclusion that the man of the South who was not a Democrat had something radically wrong somewhere. There were also years—especially presidential years—when the Yankee Democrat was a mighty lone some citizen.

But when the third party came into

WE USE THE PUREST
OLIVE OIL SOAP
IN CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS
L. E. UL-KHOURI
Tel. 242-2344 381 Boylston Street

REPUBLICAN CLUBS FORMED IN TOWNS OF ESSEX COUNTY

BEVERLY, Mass.—During this week the National Republican League, of which John Hays Hammond of Gloucester is president, has had its representative, Birch Helm of Washington, D. C., organizing Republican clubs among the young men of Essex county.

On Tuesday night Republican clubs were formed at Rockport, Rowley and Manchester. The officers of the Manchester club as elected are: President, Willard Rust; secretary, Arthur Noyes; executive committee, George Synnes, William Stanley and George Allen. The officers of the Rockport club are: President, Lawrence Bishop; treasurer, Harlan Burke; secretary, Charles Burke.

On Wednesday night a rally was held in the town hall of Ipswich and addresses were made by H. H. Patten of Boston, H. Burt Knowles and Patrick Longan of Gloucester and Birch Helm of Washington, D. C. At the close of the speech making it was voted unanimously to form a club and the following officers were elected: Herbert W. Mason, president; Charles E. Goodhue, treasurer, and Edward C. Brooks, secretary.

Meetings were held Thursday evening at Hamilton, Wenham and Salem. The following officers were elected for a Hamilton and Wenham club: George H. Gibney, president; Horace E. Durgin, vice president; Henry Blount, secretary, and Arthur Cummings, treasurer.

The South was the tragedy of our history is continued and one great geographical part of the republic is separated from the other parts of the republic by an illogical partisan solidarity.

The South has men and women as genuinely progressive and others as genuinely reactionary as those in other parts of our country. Yet, for well known reasons, these sincere and honest

PRESIDENT TAFT LEAVES BEVERLY ON MILFURY TRIP

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft left this afternoon for Milbury, Mass., near Worcester, to spend Sunday with relatives and friends at the home of his aunt, Miss Delia Torrey. The President planned to go the entire distance of about 50 miles by automobile. Mrs. Taft, Robert, Charlie and Miss Helen Taft and Major Rhoads accompanied the President.

The President will be met at the Shrewsbury line by a delegation of Worcester Republicans and escorted to City Hall Plaza, where he will make a short address.

President Taft will be the guest of honor of the first regiment of heavy artillery, Massachusetts volunteers, when it dedicates a bronze tablet at Salem Oct. 4 at the second corps' armory.

The President went to the Myopia Club golf links as usual this morning. Major Rhoads was his opponent.

WOMAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR
SAN FRANCISCO—If the Roosevelt-Johnson electors named Friday by the Progressive state campaign committee are elected at the polls in November, Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of Los Angeles will be the first woman in history to vote for a President of the United States.

SCHOONER ENDEAVOR ASHORE

NEW YORK—A message to the New York Herald from Suva, Fiji Islands, says that the American schooner Endeavor, from Vancouver, B. C., on July 28 for Suva, is ashore on Agua reef. The vessel has seven feet of water in her hold. The crew is safe.

GUSTAV STICKLEY THE CRAFTSMAN

ANNOUNCES A SALE

Monday, Sept. 16th

OF SCOTCH WOOL RUGS

IN COLORS AND DESIGNS TO HARMONIZE WITH CRAFTSMAN FURNISHINGS

3x6, \$3.00 6x9, \$9.00 9x12, \$18.00

468 Boylston Street, Boston

TOURS IN SOUTH TO AID CONGRESS OF COMMERCE MEN

WASHINGTON—Dr. C. J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress has left on a two weeks' tour of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, in the interest of the fifth annual convention of the congress, which will be held in Mobile, Ala., in the fall of 1913, at the time of the opening of the Panama canal.

While on the trip Dr. Owens will arrange through the governors of the respective states for the delegates who are to become members of the American commission that is to go abroad next May under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress for the study of the European systems of cooperative rural finance.

Two delegates from each state in the Union will comprise the commission. Delegates from many states have already been chosen.

TAFT ELECTORS TO BE SUBSTITUTED

PHILADELPHIA—Republican and Progressive party leaders have reached an agreement by which Roosevelt electors will be withdrawn from the Republican ticket and Taft men substituted.

CONNECTICUT DATE NAMED
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Acting Democratic National Chairman William McAdoo wired this city today notification that Governor Wilson will speak in Bridgeport on the evening of Friday, Sept. 27. It is expected that Governor Wilson, who will spend the day in Connecticut, will make speeches in one or two other cities.

HALE HOUSE GIRLS HAVE JOYOUS OUTINGS AT FITZWILLIAM, N. H., CAMP



Party of Hale house campers out for a sail on Laurel lake

Those Who Go Are House Members and Pay Moderate Rate for Most Desirable Sort of Vacation

HOW THE DAYS GO

Nearly every Boston settlement maintains a summer camp, and at least one of them, Hale house, maintains two. These various camps, though alike in general purpose, differ much in location, extent of accommodations and details of management. Several of the camps are new this year. In the following article which has been written for this paper by Miss Helene M. Taplin, head of the girls' work at Hale house, a full account is given of the Hale house vacation camp for girls, which has now been conducted three years. As director of the camp, Miss Taplin tells her story of actual experience.

HALE HOUSE VACATION CAMP for girls is situated on Laurel lake, Fitzwilliam, N. H., about 75 miles from Boston, on the Boston & Maine railroad. The camp consists of two cottages, one used as an assembly house, a large army tent, two kitchens and two boudoirs, with a fine white sand beach for bathing. There is a spacious pine grove which forms the "pleasant day" dining room, overlooking the lake.

The location is ideal, not only from its comparative seclusion, but because of the natural beauties of the spot, with Mt. Monadnock's crowning glory looming up in the distance. In fact the spot is a perfect little paradise when compared with the heated "pavements" about Har-

or classes at the settlement and four girls' clubs give gifts of money to the camp, the funds being derived from theatricals and other social events. The camp is very near the hearts of the Hale house girls and they are eager to help support it in every way that is feasible to them. The girl who is still in school pays \$4 for her two weeks outing at camp, and the working girl \$6, and even at these rates very often a girl is unable to raise the money. The camp can accommodate between 20 and 25 girls at one time and every place is filled long before the appointed time.

Organized recreation plays an important part in the day's program. From the blowing of the whistle at 6:30 a. m. until the retiring whistle at 9 p. m. A Sargent gymnasium school graduate has charge of the athletics, swimming, boating, rowing, tramping and mountain climbing. Every girl has instruction in swimming and many girls learn to dive as well as to swim. The walks are beautiful, through the woods and on the roads, and often a picnic lunch is enjoyed in some pine grove or on the way to the village for picture postal cards. The girls are allowed to refresh themselves with a dish of ice cream, seated on the green lawn of some interested friend. Every girl in the evening comes into the assembly house where the time is spent in playing games, story telling and singing. Again, the girls often enjoy a big fire on the beach, sometimes toasting marshmallows or green corn.

The annual trip to Mt. Monadnock is always a great day, the triumph of the season. A drive to the foot of the mountain on the Jaffrey side, lunch on the grass, then the ascent with every girl filled with the desire to see what is at the top of this grand old mountain. Exclamations of delight when the summit is finally reached fill the air, and the magnificent view of the surrounding country dotted with dozens of lakes and ponds is more than refreshing.

The Aim

The highest type of girl is employed to act as leader in the camp and every possible effort is made not only to give the girls who come to the camp a happy vacation, but to benefit them in every way possible, to have them lead a pure and simple life close to nature and its beauties, and to carry back to the city higher ideals and happy memories of camp and its environment and associations.

The Girls

All the girls who go to camp are members of Hale house and in good standing. The camp takes girls from 14 up to 21. These girls in winter belong to clubs



The two cottages and the boathouse of Hale house camp at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

ALL ADVERTISING IS NEWS, ALL NEWS IS ADVERTISING

The Newspaper Carries Two General Classes of Advertising—News of Current Events and News of Merchandise or Services

The entire publication of a newspaper was advertised that Queen Margaret was coming. Every column presents advertisements which may be classified in one of two general divisions: The first is advertising of current events, of events to come, or general information, commonly called "the news"—as Shakespeare writes in King Henry VI: "By my scouts I

The success of the news-advertising pa-

Truth Only Usable Principle

To be practical, a newspaper's contents must be beneficial. A newspaper's progress depends upon its value to the intelligent reading public and its best at home and abroad, which the readers need to know, and on good news about things or services which people need to consume.

It is the featuring of the good and trustworthy which makes the clean newspaper a success. Confining its space to wholesome news and reliable, clean advertising establishes its character in public estimation and gives it the growth and prestige which it steadily attains.

Human Needs Support Paper

But it is obvious that the newspaper must look to its advertising revenue for its financial support. It must depend upon its news-advertising columns, which in some measure must benefit the readers, telling them where they can best buy the things or accommodations they need, where they may obtain the work they need, where they may secure the services of those whose help they need.

Advertisers Make News Possible

Most papers sell for a fraction of their total cost to manufacture. The reader pays, maybe, for the paper and ink, and the advertiser pays for the balance. Almost the whole structure of news communication of the world by means of daily news sheets rests on commercial advertising.

It is the men and concerns which advertise useful things that make its possible for us to read the event news of the near and far world. Therefore, the advertising columns of the modern newspaper, in metaphor, are the pillars which support the world's system of news handling and selection.

So, it follows that the composition and substance of these strong advertising columns, from base to capital, command the talents and energies of profound thinkers, able artists and gifted writers. These advertising scribes and artists are all epoch makers in current history, are



You are cordially invited to attend the

FORMAL OPENING

Walter M. Hatch & Co.'s

ORIENTAL SHOP

148 Tremont Street

Corner West

Monday, September the Sixteenth
Nineteen Hundred and Twelve

VICTOR HUGO POET AND DRAMATIST

French Writer for the People Outgrew Former Self and Gained Advanced Positions Faster Than Ordinary Folk

TO TAKE Victor Hugo seriously is difficult for some of his Anglo-Saxon critics. There seemed to be so much childish self-adulation about him that more reserved folk, prone to hide a sense of self-importance under the veil of good manners, reckon the great Frenchman a child. And yet when one considers the enormous output of work as poet, dramatist, novelist, or writer of romance, and the disquisitions upon political and general themes which Victor Hugo sent through the press, one admires the great genius and forgives the egotism.

Turning from the actions of the man which show him to have been more than ordinarily selfish (says some one, a strong man will have strong faults), we see in Victor Hugo a man who developed richly, whose apparently contradictory positions were the sign not of smallness, as some biographers seem to think, but of greatness. He outgrew his former self and gained advanced positions faster than ordinary folk.

The story of the last honours paid to Hugo by Paris is enough to stamp the man. He who had published in his early days a volume of poems in which, as he said, the name of Bourbon appears on every page, wrote at the last that he would have the final triumphal procession in which his praise should be celebrated attended by the poor. Twelve wagon loads of flowers from all France, indeed all Europe, were piled at the Arc de Triomphe—that monument of the victories of Napoleon (perhaps never so close to the heart of all France as Hugo had grown to be), down to which runs the broad avenue Victor Hugo.

Emile Augier spoke in behalf of the French Academie, on this occasion, and said: "To the sovereign poet France renders sovereign honors. She is not prodigal of the surname great. Hitherto it has been almost the exclusive appanage of conquerors; but one preceding poet was universally called the Great Corneille; and henceforth we shall say the Great Victor Hugo." So began the march down the boulevards, packed by a million spectators—a squadron of mounted gendarmes, followed by the governor of Paris and the cuirassiers, with band playing, the band of the republican guard, delegates of Besançon carrying a white crown, French and other journalists, the Society of Dramatic Authors and delegates of theaters. The children of the school battalion were there. Hugo's last memorandum read, "I give 50,000 francs to the poor. . . . I refuse the prayers of all churches; I ask for the prayers of all souls. I believe in God."

His Democracy

For the admirers of this amazing Frenchman there is a whimsical interest in the fact that the name of the great

They contribute much more to the steady progress of humanity than can be narrated in one brief commentary.

Advertising writers plan and build with wonderful symmetry and strength; and their work therefore is worthy of dignified comment, that we may remind one another of the fundamentals of the art—encourage each other by seeing the requirements in a common light.

The next and concluding article will present, very briefly, a few notes on the substance, style, language and possible effects of advertising, what the objects of the work should be, and what they should not be.

French protestant against entrenched privilege in many forms chimes with that which history has given to the French Protestants. The name Huguenots follows that of Hugo in the dictionaries. The man who first made himself known by the stand against classical traditions in the drama—type of all the narrownesses which he further assailed in such famous works as "Notre Dame de Paris" and "Les Misérables"—was, with all his egotism, truly, a pioneer of progress. Victor Hugo did much to free the thinking of France from oppressive yokes. He was the friend of the people in his great heart, and if he loved to be the center of the stage and exacted full appreciation of all his generous devotion to advance, who shall therefore minimize the greatness of his service? Much of his nature and its expression in his work was gold; and it is a mistake to exploit chiefly the strata of clay.

A. F. Davidson notes that Hugo early devised a classification of the world literature for which he plead brilliantly in the famous preface to his "Cromwell."

He found that the three ages of the

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For Victor Hugo as for Shakespeare the term drama meant what it means to every thoughtful observer of mortals. The novelist is a dramatist. The greatness of the novelist consists in his power to make his characters express themselves in their own words, as the characters on the stage must do. Not the mere outward play of events as in the epic poets, but in the inward unseen action of thought—purpose—character—is the modern dramatist's field. Did not even Dante call his great religious trilogy the Divine Comedy? Hugo understood the broader meaning of this word drama, and his generalization would seem full of significance to those who discern the real animus of the so-called romantic movement, of which he was the great leader in France: man striving to be self-governed. The twentieth century is ready for a fourth literary movement.

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The story of Victor Hugo's "Hernani" is more or less familiar—how it was heralded for its iconoclast and how the defenders of the classic method rallied to the defense of their traditions.

They caused "Hernani" to be paraded in a public travesty before it had ever been performed—for every means was used to get a hint of the new play through its rehearsals. When at last the night came, the Hernaniasts, as they were called, flocked in hundreds to the defense of their leader's work. The following day were young and more or less irresponsible. They dressed to dress in the cut and dried style of their fellows. They wore red waistcoats and blue coats, and enormous hats out of picture books, with their hair flowing on their shoulders. The famous red waistcoat of Theophile Gautier dates from the time of "Hernani". The Hernaniasts, Balzac among them, waited outside the theater at 3 o'clock and came to blows with the jeering crowd. When they were admitted they showed that

HUGE BEET SUGAR PLANT PLANNED

ALTURAS, Cal.—To build a mammoth beet sugar factory to utilize the product of 25,000 acres of proven beet sugar land is the purpose of the United Sugar Company, which has been organized recently in this county. It is planned to build the factory early next year in this city so as to refine the product of the beet sugar land under cultivation. Eighty per cent of the stock has been subscribed.

MUSIC NOTES

Mrs. Bernice E. Newell, concert manager in Tacoma, Wash., announces a course for 1912-13 with the following artists: Riccardo Martin, Rudolph Ganz, Mme. Johanna Gadski, Mme. Corinne Rymer-Kelsey, Claudia Cunningham, Leopold Godowsky, Mischa Elman.

Phelan & Steptoe FALL LINE OF HATS NOW READY

Without Compare in Style and Quality
Everything that's new, novel and exclusive is included

IN OUR

Fall Lines of Soft and Stiff Hats
P. & S. and Guyer Hats "Stetson" Fine Hats
3.00, 3.50, 4.00
3.50, 4.00, 5.00
NEW FALL CAPS, \$1.00-1.50

Phelan & Steptoe
Nearest Store to Hotel Touraine
OPEN EVENINGS

OSTRICH FEATHERS
PLUMES TRIMMINGS
Fancy Feather Ornaments
QUALITY UNSURPASSED
DYEING—CURLING—REPAIRING
CLEANSING
done on our premises under our
own personal supervision.
Prompt and careful attention given to mail orders.
E. E. DOWNEY, Prop.
PAGET'S
144A TREMONT STREET

NATIONALISTS' POINT OF VIEW IN BELFAST AFFORDS FRESH LIGHT



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Queen's road, Belfast, where the bustle and stir of a great industry makes itself felt at certain hours

While the Nationalist side of the question in Belfast is set forth in the following article, which is the third of the series specially written for the Monitor, the writer also sums up the results of his inquiries in Ulster with the declaration that the anti-home rule feeling represents "the united determination of a people to resist to the uttermost."

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST—That there are two sides to every question is a statement which holds good even in Ulster, and in Belfast the two sides are not difficult to distinguish as they are as clearly separated as European and Celestial in a Chinese city.

The Protestant quarter is all Protestant and the Roman Catholic quarter is all Roman Catholic. True, in the business part of the city, and in business matters, there is a truce, and Unionist rubs clothes with Home Rulers and is none the worse for it. Yet in every other concern and interest the two camps keep to themselves in a way almost unique.

In order to obtain the view point of "the other side" the representative of the Monitor sought and was at once accorded an interview by a gentleman highly placed in the Nationalist council in the city and in a position to give much reliable information from the Nationalist point of view on the question of the hour.

Our representative's first question was naturally on the subject of the intimidation of and assaults on Roman Catholics at the shipyards in the city.

Terrorism Described

"Well," said our informant, "I take it that what would be more useful to you than my personal opinion, or statement on this matter, would be some evidence by actual sufferers under the present terrorism, you can then form your own opinion entirely uninfluenced by me. If that is the case I can supply you with all you want." The Monitor representative having signified that he thought the idea most useful one, the Monitor's informant produced a large bundle of typewritten documents, the contents of which he proceeded to briefly summarize, handing them across to the Monitor representative for his inspection as he finished dealing with each.

"Here is one, for instance," he remarked, after going through several, "which is perhaps typical of all the others. It is from an employee in Harland & Wolff's, and he covers fairly well the whole ground. He tells how the cause of the whole unrest and excitement was the formation of the Unionist clubs in Workman & Clark's yard some seven or eight months ago, and then goes on to describe these clubs pointing out how the officials of the firm are the leaders in the movement, how all Unionists, whether they want to or not, are obliged to join, and how many of them have been dismissed because they have refused to join.

Agitation Spread

He then goes on to show how the movement spread from Workman & Clark's yard to that of Harland & Wolff's, one of the objects of the organization being "to give the lie to Joe Devlin that all Harland & Wolff's men were home rulers."

Then, you will see, he goes on to state that agitators from Workman & Clark's were allowed to go through the works, with a free hand, "distributing bills and cauassing during the working hours," and that when the Unionist Club was formed, as they had no place to drill on the island, Workman & Clark's opened their gates for them to drill after work was finished.

Then he goes on to tell of the persecutions, how they originated in Workman & Clark's yard, and how, when all the "Catholics were put out there," after many cruel assaults attended by much bodily injury, the rioters proceeded to the island and, as he puts it, attacked "ship 426 lying in Musgrave channel, and cleared out the Catholics working on it," and finally how "Catholics were assaulted in all directions, and driven from their work, until none of them dare go back again."

"These men," continued our informant, as he passed the document across to the Monitor representative, "are out of work today and likely to remain out. We have started a relief fund for them, and are doing our best to relieve the situation, but you cannot support five or six hundred men in idleness for an indefinite time, and many of them have left Belfast to seek work elsewhere, and many more are leaving every day."

Our representative's next question was

ist clubs and their object, especially in regard to drilling, and here the view expressed, as might be anticipated, was directly opposite to that of the Unionist side.

"No," said our informant, "I attach very little importance to this drilling, and still less to the very big declaration as to armed resistance when home rule becomes an accomplished fact. Just this kind of thing has been going on more or less for the last 30 years. Catholics have always been persecuted in Ulster. It is only quite recently, within the last four or five years, that they have been allowed to work openly at the shipyards, but as to armed organized resistance, well, we do not believe it will ever come to anything."

The Monitor representative here pointed out the difficulty of reconciling this statement or opinion, with the deep concern with which the Nationalist party regarded the present disorders, and their insistence upon their very serious nature.

To this the Monitor's informant replied in effect with a frankness refreshingly characteristic, that these disorders were of course bad, more than enough, but that it must be remembered that it was to the interest of the Nationalist side that they should be represented as being at any rate as bad as they were, and that after all they must make out the best case possible for their side.

Viewpoint Understood

The general impression conveyed being that the party fully realized that after all they were dealing, not with cultured politicians, but with men who for centuries had been accustomed to think that a man was not hit unless he was given a political black eye.

This view, paralleling so exactly the admission of the Unionist side, that the leaders were often obliged to take steps, they really disapproved of, in order to retain the loyalty of the rank and file, afforded "very clear glimpse of the intense individuality of politics in Ulster, and the extent to which each man in both camps is led by an idea rather than a person, it being, of course beside the point how right or how wrong the idea may be."

After some further discussion on points of minor interest our representative took his leave, and stepped out of the spacious offices of his informant into that busy thoroughfare, the business center of Belfast, Donegal place.

The day before on Queen's road, all had been the bustle and stir of a stupendous industry, Belfast in the workshop; today in Donegal place, it was Belfast in the counting house.

On all sides huge shops and above them city offices story above story and block after block, evidence everywhere of much to do and many doing it, evidence apparently nowhere of strife and discord, until one noted perhaps two men walking along and talking earnestly as they will fight, when Ulstermen say that they will not pay taxes to the order of any Parliament on College Green, it may be taken that they mean what they say, and when Ulster Orangemen declare in solemn meeting, as they will in a few weeks' time, on "Ulster day," that at no time and in no conceivable circumstance will they ever submit to home rule, it may be taken that rightly or wrongly, with stubborn foolishness or with a wisdom rooted deeper than they know, they will not submit to it.

And so when Ulster says she will fight, it may be taken that, within certain limits and in certain circumstances she will fight. When Ulstermen say that they will not pay taxes to the order of any Parliament on College Green, it may be taken that they mean what they say, and when Ulster Orangemen declare in solemn meeting, as they will in a few weeks' time, on "Ulster day," that at no time and in no conceivable circumstance will they ever submit to home rule, it may be taken that rightly or wrongly, with stubborn foolishness or with a wisdom rooted deeper than they know, they will not submit to it.

It is a recognition and realization of this as an underlying fact to be reckoned with, which compels one, after a very short time spent in Ulster, to accept as beyond dispute the declaration heard everywhere throughout the unionist north: "We are not bluffing, we mean every word we say."

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WOMEN'S SHOES

In Oxford the general demand will be in the order named, says the Boot and Shoe Recorder: Straight lace, button, Blucher and some six and seven-button Oxford being noted in the West.

Lace boots will be shown in greater number; trimmed tops, blind and raw eyelets, and bal effects. In patterns, plain designs are prominent, with neat needle perforations in place of large and conspicuous perforations.

Heels are largely Cuban. A new idea is shown in the combination Cuban and Louis heel.

In pumps a great variety is shown. New ideas in flat bow pumps are common. Pump tops are being perforated, beaded, piped and collared, giving a touch of newness to the shoe of several seasons' popularity.

Fabrics most used in toppling are in the glossy, corded effects. The diagonal cloth is noted in harmonizing color combinations with the vamp. The following leathers in the order named: Black calf, shiny and dull; tan calf a close second; quite a few shoes with kid uppers; patent leather and samplings in white, the last named leather being in the test period. A few red boots and Oxfords, a few gray Oxfords, and a few combinations give a spice to novelty buying.

SHOULDER STRAPS

You remember the jumper dress that women liked a few years ago? It was virtually a skirt, a wide girdle and shoulder straps, and was worn over a blouse of washable fabric. Well, it is here again in a charming revival of style, having profited by its respite, according to the New York Press.

Modistes have launched a few models of the dress that has "braces" or suspenders, and it bids fair to be one of the features that spell practical beauty. From a comparatively small piece of material and a variety of separate chiffon, net or washable blouses, this new favorite will assure a change of dress at little expense.

Shoulder straps are seen on some of the advanced blouse models, showing that this idea has been seized by designers as a welcome change for the perennial favorite. These extensions are generally of the same material as the girdle, and act as contrast over lace and tulle.

Buttons are used as trimming on these shoulder straps with great effect. They afford excellent background for continuing any decorative idea.

BONNET RIBBONS

I find that the ribbons by which a baby's hood is fastened often becomes soiled and wrinkled, says a contributor to Needcraft. To overcome this, I leave enough ribbon from the bow on one side of the hood to reach to the opposite side, at the end of which I sew a small-sized safety-pin; this can be fastened under the bow so that it cannot be seen, and not only serves to keep the ribbons presentable, but holds the bonnet more securely and looks neater.

UMBRELLA STAND

A sponge in a porcelain umbrella stand will keep the umbrella from striking the bottom of the jar, which is often broken in this way, and will also absorb the rain water from a wet umbrella. A carriage sponge will fit the bottom, and is not expensive.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

FASHIONS AND

ONE OF THE NEW SEASON COATS

Made of broadcloth with stitched edges



PALAZZO DAVANZATI VISIT

Former days in Florence vividly pictured

By CONSTANCE ARMFIELD

WHILE many other buildings are accessible, the outer shell alone remains as a memorial of the past. Within the rooms modern life leaves its traces if the house is lived in; or else the rooms are bare, or turned into museums. Rarely is one able to step inside a medieval palace and see exactly how the inhabitants lived centuries ago.

When the renowned antiquarian, Prof. Elia Volpi, conceived the idea of restoring the original architecture and decorations of the beautiful old Davanzati palace he was not content with that, but continued the idea further by collecting as much of the old furniture and pictures as could be traced, and replacing the rest with the exact equipment of the period: then he completed the value of his scheme by opening the palace as a public place, where visitors may be admitted into every corner.

There is nothing of the museum in the arrangement of the numberless antiquities that fill the palace from roof to basement. In the bedrooms, the night gear lies on the beds, slippers are placed beside the heavy damask counterpanes, dressing gowns and robes rang on the walls, even a baby lies within the cradle. One beholds with interest the cumbersome washing basins of copper, copper or some other metal hung on a tripod, with a great pot on a hook above, and beautiful blue and white embroidered towels on another arm of the arrangement. In the dining room, a table is spread with waxen fruits, decanters, and squat glass beakers and china cups and dishes. Globes stand on the long tables, curious instruments lie on the chairs, ancient books are open on the reading desks, and we notice the hour-glass in each room in place of clocks.

There is a kitchen on each floor, recalling the patriarchal constitution of the old Italian households, wherein each floor was the home of a different section of the family. Huge pots and cauldrons hang over the fire, with quaint utensils on the wall, and on one old table we find a board with molds of fishes, animals and flowers thereon, for sweetmeats. Beautifully carved they are, too, with each fin and scale of the fishes as clear now as then, although the board itself shows signs of hard wear, being cracked and even worn away in places.

Perhaps the most fascinating feature of the rooms is the many little cupboards in the wall, the inside of whose doors are brightly painted so that a plain space may suddenly blossom into gay flowers in queer stiff vases and the shelves between shine out with elaborate glass and china, or more often still, the space between discloses a rare picture or a bas-relief.

Presently we find a uniform scheme of decoration is-existent throughout for the door motif of the Florentine H. in its classic pot alternates with a leafy bush peppered with stiff birds in the friezes round the rooms, and appears on chests and niches.

Very solid are the doors to every room, studded with great nails and heavily paneled: and one comes across strange open shafts communicating with the different floors, to which one gains access from the wall cupboards or little trapdoors in the floor. These signs bring forcibly to mind the warlike times in which the palace was constructed, when the attacking invaders would fight their

way up floor by floor greeted by of boiling lead or oil from the tanks above. It is really marvelous any one can care to expose to such reception.

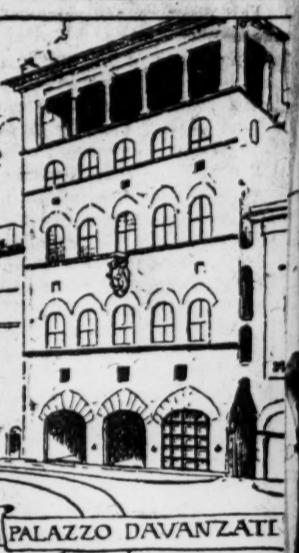
But then it is marvelous that could endure those dark and stuffy rooms whose windows opened on some two feet off, whose cloths black, and whose hearths from the "scald" wherein a few moments of smoking charcoal had those cavernous rooms.

As one passes through suite of heavily-painted, richly and costly-damask furniture, atmosphere of stuffiness is in contrast to the more perishable in vogue today; and one debauch of moth-eaten ancestral panes and bedhangings handed from one generation to another turns even from worm-riddled chevrons with a sense of gratuity.

Nor does the elaborate candleabra eight feet high, with rings of on metal stems and pedestals, attractive when one pictures the draughts that would whistle those cavernous chimneys. Quasi may be, but surely more harmonious Italy's now prevalent illumination electric light.

And oh, how grateful one feels Professor Volpi has installed one most modern and perfect lifts in those old shafts: for by its age are transported into the topmost loggia with its grand view over and surrounding hills.

Here stands a high-backed whereon we may rest and vi streets and surrounding loggias, ladies of the old days used to do can see the people quite distinctly as they drive or walk far below, every side are towers and roof and loggias of other palaces who may watch one's neighbor and to them if one is sociably inclined the constant fights that filled the palaces, the Davanzati ladies could have had dull moments, in spite confinement to their loggia.



(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield
OLD FLORENCE BUILDING
Where one may see how inhabitants
in the medieval times

MOTOR LUNCHEONS AL FRESCO

Picnics delightful on autumn rides

NOTHING adds more to the pleasure of motoring in the autumn than the luncheon al fresco, which may be taken in the shelter of a remote bit of woods, under some trees in an inviting meadow or on the seashore sands.

The well-supplied luncheon hamper stowed away in the car means that it will not be necessary to leave those charming spots which beckon so invitingly along the way for a dining room in some suburban hostelry. One can get every bit of out of doors that the day affords.

To simplify the packing of frequent motor hampers some housekeepers find it convenient to set aside a shelf in the pantry, during the outdoors months at least, for picnic supplies. Here may be kept the sardines, potted meats, bottles of olives and boxes of crackers for emergencies when nothing else is available. But these are of less importance than the paper cups, plates and napkins, paraffin paper and paper table cloths. The motorist as a rule possesses a luncheon outfit of nickel or porcelain in which cups, sandwich boxes, knives and forks, etc., are contained; but there are seldom enough of these articles for all purposes and the paper cups and plates help out wonderfully, says a Pittsburgh Post writer.

Besides the sandwich boxes which come with the equipped motor hampers, extra tin boxes and glass jars with screw lids will be found very useful for cake, jellies and salads.

Sandwiches are sometimes made in advance, but often it is better to take the loaves of bread, the meat or jars of prepared fillings and put them together on the spot. In this case sharp knives are essential. Again, the bread may be sliced when needed.

For motorists who have a fan temporary camp on some bright September or October day, the dish which comes especially once motor parties offers many opportunities. Metal boxes usually used for sandwiches which are to be used in and a delicious meal so prepare open air.

TOO SNUG GLOVES

If new kid gloves are found snugly when first trying them on an old handkerchief radiator, where the heat will affect rendering them soft and pliable, says Suburban Life. Adjust while warm and they will take off the hand readily.

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CHINESE TRAGEDY OF MING REBELLION

"The Daughter of Heaven," by Pierre Loti and Mme. Judith Gautier Expected to Be the Biggest American Theatrical Event of This Season

CHINA, of all the countries of the world, has been one of the least exploited by the dramatists. Many melodramas have had scenes laid in that country that were absurd as representations of the life and character of the people, but until now there has never been an attempt to deal in a dignified authoritative way with the oldest civilization in the world, as Belasco and Long attempted to do with its offshoot, Japan, in "The Darling of the Gods."

In unusual interest, then, is the fact that the first play thus to deal with China should be written by perhaps the two foremost literary students of the Orient, both French, Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier. They finished their collaboration several years ago and named it "Le Fille du Ciel." "The Daughter of Heaven" is to have its first production on any stage at the Century theater, New York, in November, and M. Loti is to come in a few weeks to watch the final rehearsals, now going on with Miss Viola Allen in the title role and Basil Gill as leading man.

Pierre Loti is the pen name of Louis Julien Vau, who was born in Rochefort, France, in 1850. He chose his pen name as a result of the success of his first tale, "Le Mariage de Loti," a Tahiti love story.

Always he has been a traveler, wandering about the world, principally in oriental countries, which have always absorbed his interest. In his travels he has learned to speak fluently Chinese, Turkish and Arabic, and speaks English fairly well.

When in France M. Loti lives in the little town where he was born. His house is a museum of Moorish, Japanese and Chinese curios. Entering Peking with the allied forces during the Boxer troubles, he rescued the imperial throne from a lake on the palace grounds and transported it to Rochefort.

"Azayde" was his first romance, appearing in 1879, as "extracts from the notes of a lieutenant of the English navy, in the service of Turkey." In this Loti began to orientalize in Byronic fashion. Not until 1890 was "The Story of a Child" to reveal Loti as something more than a foreigner.

Loti the naval officer and Loti the

author ever traveled together, and when they returned home they brought full notes for a book, as well as costly curios. His library increased in its oriental flavor, so did his house increase in its oriental ornaments, until now the home in Rochefort has been enlarged by the addition of neighboring houses and contains a Moorish room, a Gothic hall, a Japanese room, the Chinese imperial throne room, and a Turkish mosque.

In this exotic home he writes assiduously and for recreation goes into his small garden at the back, with its honeysuckle and ivy and pomegranates and fountain, described in "The Story of a Child." In fact, the whole heart of Loti, the boy, is compressed in that charming book, it is said by those who know him.

The year 1881 brought forth "Spani" as record of Loti's campaigns in Senegal and Guinea. That same year found him promoted to lieutenant, with service in Brittany, along the coast. In 1883 he published "Mon Frere Yves," a mixture of poetic impressionism and philosophy.

His next trip was to China, and as a result we have in rapid succession "Propos d'Exil" (1887), "Madame Chrysanthème" (1887) and "Japonneries d'Automne" (1889).

Whatever the Chinese might think of his descriptive powers, we know that Japan looks askance at him, declaring that he has never seen the true land of the Mikado.

In 1889 he went to Morocco, where he became horseback, met the Sultan, and was entertained by the Pashas. In 1892 Loti became one of the Immortals, reading as his discourse before the academy a paper on Octave Feuillet.

During the Boxer troubles he sailed for China as first officer on the Redoubtable. Once more he acted as correspondent for the Figaro, writing his impressions of Peking, and later served for a year and a half in the Levant, as commander.

Is it simply the dramatist, Pierre Loti, who is coming to New York, or is it the author who will write of us as he sees us, with his French temperament and oriental eyes? Maybe the pages of the Figaro will soon tell us. Despite the press agent and the reporter, M. Loti declares that in New York he shall be as he is in Rochefort, a recluse.

Judith Gautier is one of the two daughters of Theophile Gautier, one of the greatest of French writers of the past generation. She married Catulle Mendes, another celebrated French author, and now lives in Paris in a little tower of Ivory.

She has written books ever since she was 20, and her early works were so unusual that few could believe that it was not her father himself who had written them.

Her first works were "The Book of Jade"—a collection of poems from the Chinese, and "The Dragon Imperial." All her works have an oriental flavor.

Her other works include "The Usurper," a novel of adventure in Japan, and "Iskender," a tale of Alexander the Great in Persia. She has never been in China, yet she speaks and writes Chinese.

She has made a study of Chinese music, and has transcribed the Imperial March and Court Chant for use in "The Daughter of Heaven."

She was the first woman to be elected to the Academy de Goncourt, perhaps the greatest honor that can be conferred upon a French writer.

M. Loti and Mme. Gautier wrote their play by correspondence, as neither was willing to leave the familiar home surroundings where they could work most congenially. The characters in "The Daughter of Heaven" are Chinese and Manchus; there is no hint of occidental influence.

The preface to the play explains that some 20 years ago one of the Chinese revolutions succeeded so well that a Ming descendant was proclaimed Emperor at Nankin. Kuang Hsu was of pure Chinese blood and reigned for 17 years concurrently with the Tartar Emperor at Peking. His reign was known as the period of heavenly peace. After Kuang Hsu passed away every written word concerning his reign was suppressed by the powers in China. Histories were destroyed, manuscripts burned and pictures confiscated in order that there should remain no written record of this successful rebellion.

Thus was the last government of the Mings wiped out of existence and since that day Tartar supremacy has never been disturbed. It is on this historical but modern episode in the existence of China that the play of Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier is founded.

The first act of "The Daughter of Heaven" opens in the gardens of the palace of Nankin, according to a story of the play in the New York Sun. Everything is in readiness for the crowning of the young queen as regent for the youthful Emperor, who is only eight years old. The servants are hanging out banners and wreaths, blooming shrubs add to the beauty of the vista, which is further ornamented by the little ponds, lakes and brooks with their curved marble bridges. The roofs of yellow porcelain turned up at the ends and ornamented with dragons are seen in the distance, while in the foreground is the pavilion of the maid of honor with a jaded balcony.

The servants tell of the great preparations for the fete and one has been fortunate enough to witness the arrival of the viceroy from the provinces of the south, the most important guest at the celebration. It is from the conversation between the Emperor and his companion that one learns the real identity of the so-called viceroy from the provinces of the south. He is in reality the Tartar Emperor of China, the traditional enemy of the woman whose son is to be emperor of this rebellious section of his

country when he is old enough to assume the rights of a ruler. In the meantime his mother is to serve as regent.

It is to see this woman of whose beauty he has heard so much that the Emperor has taken such risks as to present himself among his enemies. He is of course thought to be the viceroy. Nobody in the province has ever seen the viceroy and it is quite possible for another to impersonate him, since the real man has been kidnapped and put on a ship, his credentials and his belongings seized.

The Emperor is quite fearless as to the outcome of his escapade, but the counselor Puits des Bois is not so comfortable and is constantly apprehensive lest the young man should betray himself. But the Emperor, who shows himself in the light of a poet and dreamer who has undertaken this sally into the enemy's country because he is in love with the Empress without ever having seen her, does not even dread the ordeal of having to appear at the consecration of the regent and deliver the welcome from her subjects in the provinces of the south. There is an indication of the tragedy which is so soon to enter the play when the counselor tells the Emperor that he thinks he saw in the corridors of the palace two Tartars from the palace at Peking, who can only be spies.

Then a child accompanied by its guard crosses through the royal gardens.

CHARMS AS SINGING ACTRESS



Miss Ina Claire, who acts title role of "The Quaker Girl" at the Colonial

It is the little Emperor and he makes friends with the disguised rival from Peking, so that when they part, in spite of the protestations of his nurses, who warn the stranger that nobody is allowed to remain in the presence of the youthful ruler, there is a touching scene between the two in which the boy gives his pinwheel to the stranger, who in turn presents to him a priceless jewel.

The second scene of the first act shows the throne room of the palace of Nankin.

The Empress is on the throne with her son seated by her. Back of her stand the maid of honor holding the feather canopies in their hands. The bodyguards bear censers which send their fragrant smoke to the roof. The mandarins, the officers of the court and the dignitaries of the empire are seated within the room on platforms of varying levels.

The smoke from the censers, containing incense from Tibet, softens the glaring brilliancy of the scene, which represents the luxury of China's decorative art.

Outside the throne room the palanquin of the Empress is seen with its dragon of gold and in the background are banked the singers of the chorus and the musicians with their weird national instruments.

Further still in the background is to be distinguished the movement of the crowd which cannot find places in the throne room.

The high priest presents to the Empress the seal of the empire and amid the plaudits of her subjects and to the singing of the national hymn of the Ming dynasty she is declared the regent for her son. She thanks the court. It is then the turn for the viceroy of the southern provinces to make his address.

Of course there is no chance for salvation for the small forces on the palace of Nang-King, nor can the province hold out against the thousands of Tartar soldiers sent from Peking to destroy it. The de-

Emperor shows the boy the corner of the pinwheel concealed in his dress. The Empress in surprise questions her son with a look, but the boy only smiles mysteriously and presses himself against her gown.

Slowly the Emperor of Peking prostrates himself before the Empress. Then in a very impassioned speech she tells of his great ambition to see her sitting on the throne of the Tings Emperors of Peking. The audience, of course, aware that he is the Emperor of Peking, can, of course, read in his words an offer of marriage to the principal figure in the rebellious empire.

"O divine majesty," he begins, "why should I, your slave, and at this moment one of the first dignitaries of your court, why should I, in truth, be such a little thing? Why is my will, so fervently desirous of creating for you a united and triumphant progress, so powerless? In view of my inability to conquer any fate that threatens you what a tumult of desires and emotions perplexes my soul!"

"See, however, to what extent the celestial brilliancy of your presence enlightens and inspires me. A dazzling light that emanates from your majesty seems to drive the fogs from the horizon and to pierce the shadows, and I see you seated and all powerful on the throne, indeed, of the Tartar Emperor. The immense empire, united and pacified, stretches under your feet as a carpet of glory.

"No, destiny will never be able to be cruel to you. Before your sacred person war will never avail. Remember that favorite, once so beautiful, who formerly conquered the sovereigns among your ancestors. When the day came which robbed of imperial favor, she was handed over to the executioners, quietly she

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ception of the Tartar Emperor is in a measure discovered by the courtiers, although it is not known who he is. The real viceroy of the southern provinces, however, has been discovered. The Empress, as she is called while acting as regent for her son, refuses to believe that the stranger can be evil; since the instinct of children in such matters is always right, she declares.

When the disguised Emperor leaves the regent it is with the vow always to watch over her and indeed with the hope of ultimately making her his wife.

"Ah, how I should love," says the Emperor in their final scene in the second act, "to be that Tartar Emperor who rules at Peking."

"What a sad and strange idea," the regent answers. "You long to be my mortal enemy. Why, then?"

"In order to attempt," the disguised Emperor says, "to put all of China at your feet, to do whatever good I could for you and afterward to become your most faithful subject."

As he leaves he turns to his faithful councilor, who is waiting to say to him:

"Dear friend, in my disguise I have triumphed. For the first time in 300 years a Chinese woman loves a Tartar."

The third act shows the war far advanced. All that remains is the citadel in which the Empress has taken refuge with some of the court. The Tartar invaders are marching to take this spot in which few of the necessities of life are any longer to be found. The Empress as well as her maids of honor are provided with means to end their lives when the last hope of rescue is gone. Under a flag of truce the Tartar Emperor enters the citadel.

The regent recognizes him as the mysterious stranger at the consecration, whom she accuses of having visited Nang-King as a spy, but she does not know that he is the Emperor. He has come to save her. She reproaches him with the weakness of his Emperor who never appears among his troops to encourage them, but hides in his place in Peking while she goes from one warrior to another to keep up his spirits for the struggle. The Emperor continues to speak only as the ambassador of his ruler in Peking, without revealing his identity. She blames herself for having yielded to her feelings for him when they first met.

"In the perfume of incense," she says to him in the sheltered citadel of the remains of her palace, "in the pomp and circumstance of that day I had the weakness of a woman, but not today. You will find me more remote and more inaccessible, because I am conquered."

"O sovereign!" he says, kneeling before her, "never before were you more sacred to me than today. Consent only to give to your men the signal which will ask for clemency. Not a pavilion will fall and not one will be lost."

"In order to offer me that, Prince," the regent answers, "you would have to be of royal blood. The Daughter of Heaven never accepts the mercy of a Tartar."

So she dismisses the Emperor of Peking and then with her women she goes into the tomb of her ancestors, which is closed and cemented by the men, who have decided to burn the citadel rather than surrender to the Tartars, who are already without the door of the citadel.

The two scenes of the last act pass in Peking. The first shows the place of public execution. There many of the Ming captives are to be executed. They are stopped by the orders of the Emperor and thus is saved Prince Fidele, minister

MISSION SOCIETY MEETS

"The Missionary and the Home Churches," "The Home Department," "Cultivating a Home Constituency," "Specific Gifts and the Station Plan," "The Missionary as a Writer," and "The Missionary on a Furlough," are subjects being considered today by the ninth annual conference of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society in the Ford building. The devotional service today was conducted by Dr. W. B. Parsley of Tokio, Japan.

MEXICAN ENVOY PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Senor Don Justo Sierra, Mexican minister to Spain, who held the portfolio of minister of instruction in the Diaz cabinet, and who was noted in the Latin countries as a poet of high merit, has passed away, says a Madrid message to the New York Herald.

NEW MEXICO PARTY MEETS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The Republican state convention has elected Charles A. Spies of Las Vegas national committeeman and chosen Nathan J

Week at Theaters Full of Promise

"BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL" AND NEW OPERA NEXT WEEK

English Drama With English Company Comes to Shubert—"The Woman Haters' Club" at Tremont—Craig Company Revives "The Third Degree"

With a company largely the same as during the run of several months last season in New York, "A Butterfly on the Wheel" will come to the Shubert Monday night. The title refers to the principal scene, a court trial, wherein a good if frivolous wife is being examined in a suit brought by her husband. The course of the trial proves her blameless and there is a reconciliation at the end. The play exists for the excitement of this scene, as the trial scene in "Madam X" was the excuse for the existence of that play. The authors are Edward G. Hemmeyer and Francis Neilson. One is a barrister and the other a member of parliament, which guarantees the scene as a veracious picture of English legal procedure. Charles Quartermaine and Evelyn Beerbohm play the principal male roles.

THE WOMAN HATERS' CLUB

"The Woman Haters' Club," which in the German was called "Die Frauensesser," comes to the Tremont Monday evening. Mr. Woods, the producer, had three literal translations made. He selected three well-known writers, and arranged with each to pay a certain sum for their work, with the privilege of accepting or rejecting any or all. George V. Hobart was one of the trio, and his adaptation was considered by Manager Woods as the best. The music is said to be sparkling. Prominent in the cast is Sallie Fisher, who has been specially engaged for the role of the heroine. Others are Walter Lawrence, Joseph Santley, Dolly Castles, Leslie Kenyon, Jane Bliss, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Snitz Edwards and Charles M. Kaufman.

REVIVAL OF "THE THIRD DEGREE"

The John Craig stock company on Monday afternoon and evening will appear in "The Third Degree." Charles Klein's picture of a wife's struggle to free her husband of a false accusation. Incidentally the dramatist exposes the methods alleged to be used in certain police circles to obtain "confessions" from every suspect. Miss Mary Young will play the determined wife and John Craig will act Richard Brewster, the great lawyer, whose legal aid she wins.

AT OTHER THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Boston—Last two weeks of "The Greyhound," melodrama of ocean travel.

Colonial—Continued run of "The Quaker Girl," tuneful and clever musical comedy from London, with Miss Ina Claire in the title role and Percival Knight as the principal comedian.

Hollis—Preliminary season closes tonight with performance of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," by Miss May Robson. Regular season opens Sept. 30 with "The Talker."

Keiths Vaudeville—Joseph Hart's comedy company in a skit of New York life; the Jungman troupe of wire walkers and aerialists; Mullen and Coogan, comedians; Will Steron, double-voiced vocalist; Van and Schenck, Puck and Lewis, Royal Opera Troupe and Alpha hoop rollers.

Majestic—Final week of "The Million," brisk farce of the adventures of a lottery ticket, with all the cast in pursuit. Well acted.

Park—Third week of Miss Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper," Charles Klein's department store romance. The star is doing the best acting of her career.

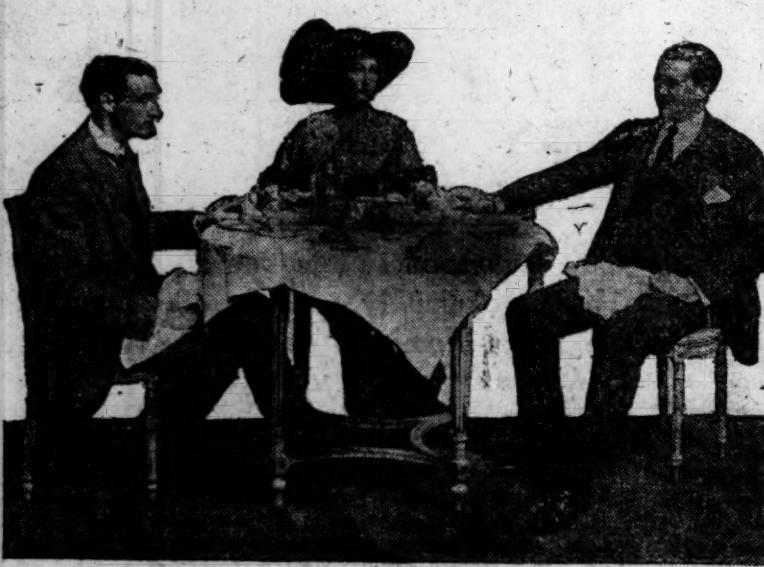
Plymouth—Last two weeks of William T. Hodge in his delightful characterization of a humorous Indiana lawyer in

Italy as Pike in "The Man From Home." St. James—Final week of M. H. Gulevich's revival of the dramatic version of "Thais," with the original costumes and scenery of the New York production.

Tremont Temple—Continued exhibition of the Durbar Kinamacol, moving pictures showing in vivid natural colors the incidents of crowning King George and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India.

COMING ATTRACTIONS
Advance subscriptions are being re-

SCENE IN NEW EMOTIONAL PLAY



Three principal characters in "The Butterfly on the Wheel" at the Shubert

ceived at the Boston theater for the engagement of "Robin Hood," which comes to the Boston theater Sept. 30. The cast is the most promising of the season, with Bessie Abbott, Florence Wickham and Herbert Waterous of the Metropolitan Opera House Company; Walter Hyde of Covent Garden, London; Carl Gantvoort of the Boston Opera Company; Edwin Stevens, Pauline Hall, George B. Frothingham, Gertrude Hutchison, Phillip Shefield, Dorothy Arthur and Maria Wivona.

"Is Matrimony a Failure?" one of the Belasco successes of recent years, is in preparation for revival at the Castle Square theater the week of Sept. 23. Leo Dritschtein adapted the farce from the German.

"The Dawn of a Tomorrow" is in preparation at the St. James theater. The stock company is settling to its work, and one of the most popular members is Charles A. Abbe, a comedian of ripe experience, who plays the cook in "Thais." Mr. Abbe makes much of the small part by showing with fine unction and meat skill the character's amusing appreciation of good things to eat.

Wilton Lackaye, Marie Doro, Edmund Bresce and Constance Collier certainly come close to that fabled announcement of managers, an all-star cast. These four are now appearing together in "Oliver Twist" at the Illinois theater in Chicago. They come to the Plymouth Sept. 30 for a month. Nightly in Chicago the closing scenes are witnessed by players of other companies, who rush from their stages to the Illinois, make-up still on.

"Coming Home to Roost," a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn, is announced

Pulitzer, is to have a course in dramatic criticism conducted by Professor Talcott Williams.

The New York Telegraph says that Edith Wynne Matthiessen and Richard Bennett are to appear in a new comedy, by Margaret Turnbull to be produced shortly by Henry W. Savage.

Compton Mackenzie has made a play out of the novel, "Carnival," and William A. Brady may produce it with Grace George in the leading role.

James Forbes' new comedy, "A Rich Man's Son," will be produced at Atlantic City Oct. 7.

Miss Irma LaPierre is to have the leading role in "C. O. D.," which John Cort will produce at Buffalo Oct. 7.

"My Best Girl," book by Channing Pollock and Renold Wolf; music by Clifton Crawford and Augustus Barratt, was performed Thursday evening at the Park theater, New York; Clifton Crawford starred.

The setting of the first act is an automobile show room, where the hero takes the place of a chauffeur to escape a warrant for arrest for striking a man. The chauffeur is a deserter, so the hero is captured, and forced to do military duty. Eventually all things turn out well in a final setting showing a toboggan slide in full operation, with the chorus merrily shooting the chute.

NORUMBEGA PARK

Tomorrow night Norumbega park will close after what is said to be the most

successful season in its history of 16 years. There will be the usual concert in the open-air theater tomorrow night.

The regular season of vaudeville and musical comedy will conclude with to-

night's performance. Manager Alberto will keep the park open indefinitely for those who wish to visit the zoological garden or view the autumnal scenery.

MUSIC NOTES

Andre Caplet, musical director of the Boston Opera Company, is arranging programs for a series of Sunday afternoon concerts to be given at the Boston opera house every week during the season. His first concert will consist of Russian music by Moussorgsky, Balakirev, Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff. At this concert Vanni Marcoux, the baritone, will sing the leading role in a presentation of the music of the opera "Boris Godounoff," second act.

At the second concert Debussy's "Danseuse Èlue," with Miss Mary Garden as soloist, will be presented. At later concerts Beethoven's second symphony, Wagner's "Rheingold" (first part), Saint-Saëns' "Deluge," Cesar Franck's "Redemption," and other works will be given by the opera house chorus, artists and orchestra.

Mr. Caplet is considering a scheme for a festival choral presentation on a large scale at the opera house during the winter, the field singers to be assembled if possible from various musical organizations in Boston.

The opera house orchestra has been increased by the addition of 10 men to the string section. There are two new horn players, a new first bassoon player, Mr. Krueger, and a new first clarinetist, Mr. Chiappa. The concertmaster is Mr. Hanrotte, as before, and the first cellist is Mr. Britt. The double bass section will have seven men, with Mr. Torello at the first desk.

For four weeks before the curtain rises Mr. Caplet will have regular rehearsals of all the company and will thus begin the season with better preparation than has been possible in previous years.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS ATTEND FIRST ONE OF BOTANICAL EXHIBITS

A large number of Boston school children and teachers today are attending the first of a series of Saturday botanical exhibits, given under the auspices of the teachers' bureau, of which Edson Ford of Ocean street, Dorchester, is the director, in the refectory at Franklin park. The exhibits are known as the children's museum and the new plan for educating children will be expanded and broadened in scope as it progresses. It is planned to have talks and walks in the fields on other Saturdays, with birds and trees as well as flowers and plants for subjects.

Today's first exhibit consists chiefly of common flowers and plants from the Arnold arboretum, which were arranged in an artistic manner and labeled by Dr. Alfred Gunderson, an assistant at the arboretum. Mr. Ford was in charge and those who viewed the exhibits were able to familiarize themselves with the flowers and plants and obtain their correct names and classification.

Dr. Gunderson is a Harvard graduate and a botanist of wide experience. It is expected that his connection with the exhibits will prove a valuable asset to the work. Mr. Ford is a principal in the Neponset schools and has been one of the leading factors in the formation and existence of the teachers' bureau, which has not yet received official recognition from the city, but has raised some money through popular subscription to carry out its purpose.

Dr. Gunderson plans to give talks at

the Young Men's Christian Union every other Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning Oct. 6.

SOMERVILLE
CASTS VOTE ON
CITY FLOWER

Somerville is wondering what flower will be chosen as the emblem of the city in the voting contest which closes Sept. 25.

The Winter Hill Improvement Association is intent on having a flower for Somerville gardens that will be an advertisement for the city. Citizens have been asked to signify their preference.

The flower receiving the highest number of votes will be selected. When it

comes time to plant next year's gardens

residents will be requested to make the

contest winner the leading flower. Next

week a vote will be taken among the

public school children. Votes are mailed

to Mrs. Annie M. Smith of 52 Sydney

street, Winter Hill, secretary of the

association.

BRITISH TO HAVE EXHIBIT

WASHINGTON—The report that Great Britain's "provisional" acceptance

to participate in the Panama-Pacific

exposition at San Francisco depended upon

this government's future attitude on the

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WILL HOLD FEDERAL TESTS

Examinations by the United States

civil service commissioners are to be held

Oct. 11 for engineer in the bureau of

animal industry at \$2000 and agricultur-

ist in charge in the bureau of plant

industry at \$2500 to \$3000 a year.

MISS WILSON'S AID SOUGHT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Miss Jessie Wil-

son, daughter of the Democratic can-

didate for President, may come to Wis-

consin to assist in the campaign for votes

for women. She is being urged to visit

this state by Mrs. Glendower Evans of

Boston, who is now making a tour with

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of the

senator.

Silks, Dress Goods and Linings

Newest Fall Fabrics at unexpected savings when most women are planning to buy them

Our big second floor fabric section will be all bustle from the time the doors open Monday until closing time—for women who know are bound to come for these bargains.

Silks

\$2.00 crepe de Chine—40 inches wide, rich, soft charmeuse finish, heavy clinging quality in beautiful evening tints, street shades and black. At	39c
\$2.00 M. Crepe—40 inches wide, all silk, soft dressy satin finish; complete line of light and dark shades, also black. At	79c
\$2.00 Black Taffeta—Yard wide, all silk, dressy satin finish, wear guaranteed. At	89c
\$2.00 Black Palette de Soie—30 inches wide, strong, long wearing, all silk. At	1.00
\$2.00 Black Charmeuse—42 inches wide, ideal quality, soft dressy finish. At	2.98
\$1.00 Linen Satin—36 inches wide, wear guaranteed, complete line of colors and black. At	79c

Dress Goods

\$2.00 German Broadcloths—Rich satin finish, sponged and shrunk, attractive Fall colors, 54 inches wide. At	2.00
\$1.50 to \$2.00 Fall Suitings—Including plain and striped; made from pure wool, some yarns having 60 percent rayon. Assortment of colors, also black: 54 inches wide. At	98c
\$2.50 Chinchilla Cloakings—In brown, fawn, navy, light and dark gray; 56 inches wide. At	1.98
\$1.50 Black Diagonal Cheviot—Heavy quality, all wool, 54 inches wide. At	98c
\$2.50 Black German Broadcloth—Sponged and shrunk, rich jet black, 54 inches wide. At	2.00
\$1.75 White Whipscords—In plain and two-tone combinations; one of the newest weaves, 50 inches wide. At	1.25

The World's Foremost Car Now at American Prices

Fiat, the acknowledged leader of the automobile world, is now sold at American prices. The establishment of the F-I-A-T Branch at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and the elimination of 45% import duty, has made possible this announcement which means so much to motorists. FIAT models are produced simultaneously in Turin and Poughkeepsie of identical design and construction and under the supervision of Resident Italian Engineers.

Not only is much greater value to be found in Fiat chassis and bodies, but the EQUIPMENT offered with each model this year is the most complete obtainable on any car. It includes English mohair top, with dust envelope and side curtains; special Fiat windshield with rain vision; Gray & Davis ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM, with accumulator and dynamo; speedometer with clock; Klaxon and bulb horns; quick

detachable demountable rims (two extras); trunk rack, rug rail, foot rest, tire brackets, tools, pump and jack.



Guaranteed for One Year
(Not 90 Days)

With Its Patented Spring Suspension and Deep Luxurious Upholstery Fiat is Positively the Easiest Riding Car in the World

PRICES
50 H. P. "Six"
\$5,000

55 H. P. "Four"
\$4,500

\$4,000

Arrange Immediately for a Demonstration.

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.

839-841 Boylston St.
New York, Broadway and 57th Street.

Boston
Providence, 26-28 Snow Street.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, has returned from a two months trip to Europe.

The executive committee of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Association of Boston met Friday and elected J. S. Hathaway president to succeed C. F. Whitney. The annual show is to be held March 19 next.

The sales managers convention, decided upon a short time ago by the trade committee of the Automobile Board of Trade, will be held at its headquarters in New York on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

Miss Virginia E. Aiken, who has successfully handled the Babcock electric in Boston for the past year, has this past week been in Buffalo inspecting the new models of electric automobiles that are to be exhibited by the Buffalo Vehicle Company at the 1912 electric show.

C. L. Morgan until recently sales manager of the electric division of General Motors Truck Company, Pontiac, Mich., has resigned his position to become associated with the Moon-Hopkins Billing Machine Company of St. Louis an eastern sales agent. Mr. Morgan's new headquarters will be at 350 Broadway, New York city.

The White Company announces the association with its New England branch of Capt. H. G. Chase, acting chief signal officer, M. V. M. Captain Chase has been a member of the faculty of Tufts College for the last 17 years, holding during the last five the professorship of physics. The captain's technical training and his wide acquaintance will still further increase the efficiency of the White sales force. He will devote the major part of his time to the line of commercial cars built by the White Company.

The salesmen's convention, once looked upon as an occasion for joyous celebration, now occupies a position of dignity in the commercial world. In fact, the idea of bringing traveling men together for a serious purpose once each year is fast gaining popularity among manufacturing concerns throughout the country. The Thomas B. Jeffery Company long has recognized the value of the sales convention as a means of perfecting its organization and as a lubricant to the sales machinery.

The holding of a mammoth national sales and advertising automobile convention in Indianapolis Oct. 8 and 9 is expected by its promoters to result in big benefits for retail automobile selling agents all over the country. The idea conceived by President J. J. Cole of the Cole Motor Car Company is only in its infancy, but the plans mapped out for its promotion are high and will not only help the automobile industry but

FIRST SIXTEEN
Semi-finals
Daniel Fairchild, Metacomet, beat H. F. MacColl, Wannamette, 1 up 10 holes.
H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet, beat A. Barker, Agawam Hunt, 2 and 1.

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES

There are 500 motorcyclists in the province of Manitoba, Canada.

A motorcycle police patrol system is to be inaugurated in Fargo, N. D. Officers will patrol all sections of the city.

William Wood, state commissioner of the Federation of American Motorcyclists in Maryland, expects the membership in that state to be trebled by next fall.

Resolutions of appreciation for the hospitality and courtesies shown members of the Federation of American Motorcyclists during the recent convention and race meet in Columbus, O., have been sent in the name of the F. A. M. by Secretary Gibson to the city officials of the Ohio capital.

WASHINGTON—From B. F. Yost, consular assistant at Paris, comes the report that the subject of motor power for agricultural implements is receiving more and more attention in France. The third annual contest of the Automobile Club of France, in which prizes are offered to farmers having attained the greatest success in the use of motors, will be opened this year in a dozen different departments.

CONTEST FOR FARM MOTORS
WASHINGTON—From B. F. Yost, consular assistant at Paris, comes the report that the subject of motor power for agricultural implements is receiving more and more attention in France. The third annual contest of the Automobile Club of France, in which prizes are offered to farmers having attained the greatest success in the use of motors, will be opened this year in a dozen different departments.

FOURTH GRAND PRIZE AUTOMOBILE RACE IS CONTESTED TUESDAY

FORMER GRAND PRIZE WINNERS

Year	Driver	Average	Dist.	Miles
1910	Lois Wagner	64.4	45.2	411.30
1910	Bruce-Brown	70.55	45.2	
1911	Bruce-Brown	74.45	411.30	

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The first event of Milwaukee's speed carnival, the Grand Prize race, will be run next Tuesday over a course 8.2 miles in length. The circuit which was improved at a cost of more than \$25,000 has proven itself to be one of the speediest of road courses in America. Practically has been going on during the past week, and will continue up next Monday night.

David Bruce-Brown, the two-time winner of this event, will be seen at the wheel of a monster Fiat. Ralph de Palma in a Mercedes and Hugh Hughes in a Mercer, the two drivers who captured the loftiest honors at Elgin, are entered. Tetzlaff, the best-known of western drivers, who averaged 78.5 miles per hour in the Santa Monica road race, will be a team mate of Bruce-Brown, and Caleb Bragg will also drive a Fiat. Bragg alternated with Tetzlaff in the 500-mile race at Indianapolis last May and scored second place with him. The speed king, Robert Burman will be at the wheel of a Benz. Erwin Bergdoll will be a team mate of Burman, as will also Joseph Dawson, the winner of the last 500-mile race at Indianapolis, provided he is reinstated by the contest board of the American Automobile Association.

The Grand Prize race will be a 410-mile affair, covering 47 laps of the course. The sum of \$10,000 in gold, in addition to the trophy, is offered—the largest sum ever put up for drivers in a single road race. The money is to be split up among the first five competitors, the winner getting \$5000, in addition to the Grand Prize cup. The international rules which govern the race are simple. There is no restriction regarding the power or weight of the car. All machines must have, first, a reverse gear driven by the motor; second, an exhaust which is not directed to the ground; third, the over-all width of the car must not exceed 6ft. 2in.

TREASURED \$1
BILL REDEEMED

WASHINGTON—A Louisville matron, who for sentimental reasons had treasured a mutilated dollar bill, and found its buying power decreasing while her family and the cost of living were increasing, sent it to the treasury recently for redemption, with the accompanying note:

"I have had this bill for some time, but have neglected to have it redeemed. In the meantime, however, I have acquired two little girls, and a dollar looks much bigger than it used to look. As its buying power seems to be steadily decreasing, I send it in while it is still worth 30 cents."

A new \$1 note was sent to her.

HAVE FAN CLOSE TO RADIATOR

If a fan is placed at a considerable distance from the radiator it is far less efficient as a cooling agent than one that is close to the radiator as it can be placed without danger of scraping. Many cases of overheating have been cured by placing the fan closer to the radiator.

News of Interest to Automobilists

BIG NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT CARNIVAL IS ON FOR NEXT WEEK

Many of the Fastest Boats in This Country Will Race on the Hudson River off Yonkers

ARE MANY TROPHIES

NEW YORK—As a supplementary to the recent races for the British international motor boat trophy, the national motor boat carnival which is to be held on the Hudson river off Yonkers, from Sept. 16 to 21, inclusive, promises to furnish a series of interesting sport. Two dozen boats have been nominated for the different events which were scheduled some time ago, in addition to which there has just been added a 50-mile free-for-all for speed boats of any size, length or power.

It is anticipated that this race will attract numerous entries in view of the fact that owners generally have expressed themselves as being in favor of scratch racing for the speed boats of higher power.

Five perpetual trophies will be contested for, the challengers for which are as follows: Motor yacht championship trophy, now held by Avis, owned by F. C. Havens, for cruisers over 60 feet in length, Carolina, owned by M. Frank Dennis; cabin launch championship trophy, now held by C. R. Butler's Spin-drift, for cruisers 40 to 60 feet in length; Peter Pan, Sr., owned by James Simpson; national championship trophy, held by R. E. Slaven's Tartar, for speed boats over 40 feet in length, Big Balsam, owned by Frank Bailey; international world's championship trophy, held by A. K. & C. D. White's Sand Burr II, for speed boats in the 12-meter class, Gunfire III, owned by W. J. Brainard, and Ankle Deep, owned by C. S. Mankowski; inter-state championship trophy, held by The Bug, owned by A. E. Smith, for speed boats under 35 feet, Gunfire, Jr., owned by W. J. Brainard.

It is expected that during the next few days many names will be added to the already long list, and, although the national motor boat carnival has always been the biggest race meet of its kind, in all likelihood the entries will exceed in number those of any held in years past.

All speed boats must be measured by the official measurer of the Motor Boat Club of America, M. M. Whitaker, Nyack, N. Y. The race committee of the Motor Boat Club of America has decided to have all speed boats weighed and measured by their own measures in order to avoid all disputes and protests for the ratings of contending boats such as may have arisen in the past.

AUTO MAKERS PLAN COAST TO COAST ROAD TO COST
\$25,000,000

INDIANAPOLIS—A macadam roadway, to extend from New York city to San Francisco, a distance of 3340 miles, and to cost \$25,000,000, was proposed at a dinner of 300 Indiana automobile manufacturers and dealers, who subscribed \$300,000 to start the campaign in this state.

The plan is to furnish material at a cost of about \$12,000,000 free to the counties through which the road will pass, the counties to pay only for the cost of construction. The route is to be selected by an organization of automobile manufacturers, and the road will be constructed under the supervision of government engineers, according to the promoters.

CHICAGO PLANS TO BUILD LARGE REDUCTION PLANT

CHICAGO—Construction by the city of a plant adequate to dispose of all of the city's garbage was recommended recently by Mayor Harrison's special committee on garbage.

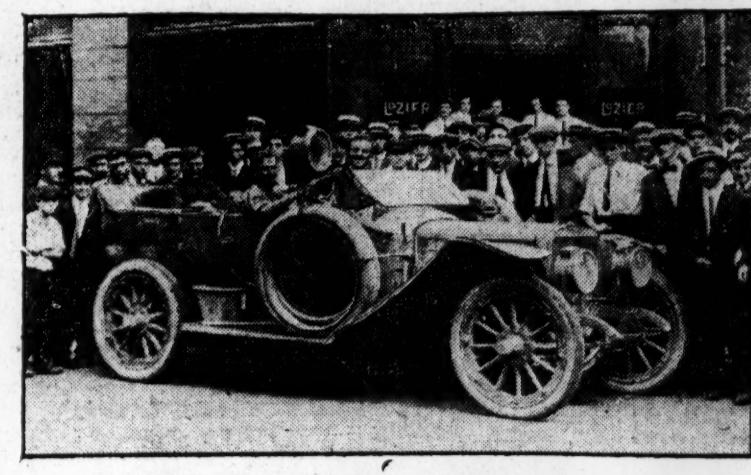
The plan recommended is for the city to build within its limits a plant capable of taking care of 100 tons of garbage daily. The cost of this is estimated at \$250,000. When the plant is completed it will be loaned to a contractor or contractors for five-year periods.

As a start toward constructing the plant cannot be made until the next annual budget is made up, the committee recommended that he present a contract with the Chicago Reduction Company to be extended to January, 1915. This proposal was made to give the city sufficient time in which to construct a plant of its own.

"If the plan is carried out," said Alderman Richert, chairman of the committee, "it will be possible for the city to operate its own reduction plant. This could be done if the city failed to get what would be considered a fair bid for the disposal work."

The plant of the Chicago Reduction Company is a private one. The company receives \$47,000 annually for taking care of the city's garbage. It has been learned by the committee that Chicago should receive a profit from its garbage instead of paying to have it disposed of.

CROSSED THE CONTINENT



WOODWARD W. DUKE AND HIS LOZIER CAR

Mr. Duke and party of Los Angeles boys arriving in New York city after a 4500 mile trip across the continent.

Leaving Los Angeles early in July, the party followed the southern route through Arizona and New Mexico. An easy running schedule was maintained throughout the trip, the boys counting 150 miles a good day's work. The party passed through Phoenix, Denver, Chicago and Detroit on their way to New York city. Duke and his chums will enter Princeton University as freshmen students beginning with the fall semester.

EVERY STATE SENDS CARS AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR

Probably 4000 Automobiles From Outside Massachusetts Pass Through Annually—Over 800 Stay Here Three Months—Foreign Countries Are Represented

Automobiles from every state in the Union, probably more than 4000 of them, and many foreign cars pass through Massachusetts at this time of year. This fact in connection with the great number of cars regularly operated in the state accounts for the beautiful Massachusetts road system. It is particularly so of the main trunk lines of travel. The state could not afford to have its roads more from the Pine Tree state. The same is true of most of the other states in the Union, so that it is probably very much under the actual count to say that the total reaches 4000.

While it is practically impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy to what extent the number of these visitors from outside the state, a basis of comparison may be had in the volume of registrations of cars which remain in Massachusetts for more than 10 days but less than three months each year. Ten days is the limit without registration set by the law of the commonwealth, while cars that remain more than three months must take out a regular Massachusetts registration.

There are 839 of these "foreign registrations" on file at the offices of the Massachusetts highway commission. They come from 32 states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Cuba, Canada, Hawaii and Brazil. Nearly 32 per cent of them are from the state of New York. Pennsylvania comes next with 12 per cent, and New Jersey follows with 8 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that the bulk of them are not from the New England states as might be expected. As far as the New England states are concerned, a great many more machines come from the south than from the north. To be explicit, Rhode Island has 50 cars to her credit, Connecticut has 52. New Hampshire has 15, Maine has nine. Vermont has only two.

The same seems true of the other Atlantic states this side of the Potomac. Of course, New York is an exception. With cities like Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester furnishing their quota as well as Manhattan island and Brooklyn, it is only to be expected that the Empire state should lead. A table showing the number of cars and approximate percentages follows:

Place	No. cars	Approx. No. C. of total
New York	267	31.8
Massachusetts	102	12.2
Connecticut	70	8.3
Rhode Island	52	6.2
Illinois	48	5.7
Michigan	46	5.5
Ohio	43	5.1
Maryland	24	2.9
District of Columbia	17	2.0
New Hampshire	15	1.8
Maine	9	1.1
California	8	1.0
Virginia	8	0.9
Iowa	6	0.6
Penns.	5	0.6
Tennessee	5	0.6
Nebraska	5	0.6
Florida	4	0.4
Alaska	3	0.3
Minnesota	3	0.3
Colorado	2	0.2
Kentucky	2	0.2
South Carolina	2	0.2
Wisconsin	2	0.2
Porto Rico	2	0.2
Cuba	2	0.2
Delaware	1	0.1
West. Virginia	1	0.1
Brazil	1	0.1
Total	839	100

It will be noticed in this table that the middle eastern states of Illinois, Missouri and Ohio are quite strong, while Indiana is unexpectedly weak. Nearly all of the 17 cars from Michigan come from Detroit. In Illinois a majority come from Chicago of course, but others are well distributed over the state. Missouri registrations are for the most part from St. Louis, with a few from Kansas City. South of the Potomac river there is at once a marked falling off in the number of cars. California 3500 miles away sends as many cars as Virginia. Even this side of the Potomac, Delaware, the home of the famous Du Pont boulevard, has sent only one car.

The Automobile in the Transvaal

ARGENTINA IS FINE FIELD FOR DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE CARS

Number of Automobiles, Both for Work and Play, Steadily Growing—Buenos Aires Leads

MANY FINE ROADS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Here in the Argentine Republic the number of motor cars used for every conceivable purpose is steadily growing. In this city may be seen quantities of cars of all types; pleasure vehicles, taxicabs, motor buses, heavy trucks and the business man's light, speedy runabout. The public service cars likewise are numerous. Many fire, postoffice, police and military wagons are no longer horse drawn.

One of the principal reasons for this condition of affairs is the excellent conditions of the streets, not alone in Buenos Aires, but in all the surrounding country. Almost every street in the city is paved and the pavements are kept in good shape. The chief highways outside the city are macadamized and their upkeep involves the latest methods.

Altogether it may be stated with safety that in no other country in the world has the motor produced greater changes in traffic than here. In this city there are over 4700 cars, nearly 3000 of them being pleasure vehicles, used only for private purposes and including all the best makes. It may be gratifying to those in the United States who have expressed the belief that North American manufacturers are neglecting their South American market to hear that the United States is well represented. There are about 1000 taxicabs and one or two hundred trucks. Then the fire apparatus and other public service cars must be remembered.

Cars owned in other parts of Argentina bring the total much higher. If anything, the ratio of cars to population is higher in some of the cities than here in the capital. As the total population of the country is about 7,000,000 and as over 1,000,000 of this number live in Buenos Aires it seems safe to say that there are at least 32,000 cars in operation in the republic.

Demand is for the very best grade of automobile manufactured as the city is a wealthy one and the people have luxurious tastes. This makes it evident that there is scarcely another nation in the world in which the trade possibilities for the dealer in fine cars is better. Purchasers demand proof that the cars will be satisfactory in every respect before they will take them.

Regulations are severe in some respects. Taxicab drivers are required to carry a photograph of themselves and a copy of the traffic regulations. In the cities the speed limit is 10 miles an hour and the police are inclined to enforce this strictly. Licenses for cars in any part of the republic must be taken out here in Buenos Aires. The fees range from \$10 to \$40 a year. The customs duty for cars entering the country is 10 per cent of the value.

The garages are well equipped and efficient. There are no factories where cars are produced complete, although there are a number of plants in which improved parts are assembled.

BAKER ELECTRIC IN NEW QUARTERS

Baker Electrics are now being shown on the corner of Fairfield and Boylston streets, Boston, in the commodious new quarters secured by Manager A. F. Neale and opened Friday.

Here too Frank N. Phelps has a display of Baker trucks. At Byron and Chestnut streets the firm has opened the most complete service station for electric automobiles in New England.

CARE IN LITTLE THINGS

About every so often it becomes necessary to remind some friend that most cases of "inexplicable" troubles may be traced directly to carelessness, and that the difficulty many have in tracing these unpleasant incidents is due to the fact that they look into everything except this large factor. Still it continues to be much easier to use a dirty nail that is at hand than to hunt up a clean one that is not. And so, but care likewise continues to eliminate trouble and it is worth repeating many times that "Five minutes work in the garage before you go out is better than spending two hours by the roadside."

GOOD MARKET IN CEYLON

WASHINGTON—In reporting on the trade and industries of Ceylon, C. K. Moses, United States consul at Columbus, says: "During 1910-11 193 motor cars were imported, of which fine came from the United States. During the last six months of 1911, 118 motor cars were imported, of which the share of the United States, according to the official figures, was 17. Probably half as many more cars of American make were brought into the island from other countries. It is expected that during 1912 from 100 to 130 motor cars will be imported, and there is a good market here for American cars."

TRANSVAAL A GOOD FIELD FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

Even Skilled Workmen Can Afford Cars—Roads Bad Outside Big Cities—Many Cars Sold on Instalment Plan—High Clearance Is Necessary

Conditions are favorable for the use of automobiles in the Transvaal and large numbers have been sold, says a writer in Automobile Topics. Most of these, however, are of English or French make, as the manufacturers of those countries long ago established branches in Johannesburg and Pretoria, and in fact have been in the field from the beginning.

American manufacturers wishing to enter the field will have to fight the prestige of the established dealers in well known and fully tried cars, and for that reason, while the field is a good one, it will be difficult to develop.

There are now in use in Johannesburg and the outlying towns along the Rand something like 1000 cars, and there is a market within a radius of 60 miles of Johannesburg for at least 1000 more. The cities of Pretoria and Bloemfontein are likely to afford a considerably increased market. The use of automobiles is considerably greater, in proportion to the population, in Johannesburg and vicinity, due to their use by men connected with mining and mining supply houses.

Just how good the field is, is to be seen in the statement that the country is so prosperous that even the skilled workmen are able to own cars. There are numbers of machinists, carpenters, etc., who own cars, runabouts being the more popular with this class, and the prices ranging around \$1500. The business men buy the larger and more expensive cars, many thinking nothing of spending as much on the body as on the chassis.

A feature of the trade which must be reckoned with by the American manufacturer in selling not only to dealers but to private owners, is the necessity for long credit. Johannesburg dealers are used to such long credit that they can sell a car before having to pay the manufacturer for it, and American manufacturers must be prepared to make

the same arrangements in the majority of cases. Another feature is the selling of cars on instalments, the way in which many of the lower-priced machines are sold. This is done quite successfully in the Transvaal, and has proved a great aid to the dealers.

As for the motor, the lower-powered cars are popular, as in England. There is, however, a good market for the high-powered machines, and a prime requisite of any car is that it be somewhat of a hill climber, and also be light in weight.

Several dealers in European cars are operating what are virtually service stations, and for an American manufacturer to go into the field extensively would mean supplying his representative with spare parts and a good machine shop equipment. There are, however, a number of excellent garages with machine shops in Johannesburg, and in them an owner can have any kind of work done.

In regard to mechanical details, the usual need of the export trade for high clearances is evident. The English and French cars, which are so popular, all have high clearance, of not less than 15 inches, the machines in some cases being built specially for this trade, and in others only altered by the use of larger wheels and a lower gear ratio. This necessity for high clearance is due to the roads in the country districts. In town the streets, of course, are well paved, but many, if not most of the automobile owners live outside, and the machines in many cases are compelled to traverse roads that are little better than trails, with deep ruts worn by the cape carts.

The main routes of travel, between the trading centers, are fairly well constructed, but the roads off the main arteries are very bad. Cars for the Transvaal trade should either be designed for it, with high clearance, or be supplied with larger wheels. In this connection it should be noted that when larger wheels than the designer of the car originally intended are fitted, the gear ratio must be changed to suit.

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"The mineral as it comes from the pits is conveyed in bags to a dressing shed, where it is picked over and the impurities reduced to 5 or 10 per cent. It is then packed in barrels for transportation to Colombo or Galle. At these ports it is unpacked and submitted to further treatment known as curing. The graphite merchants have fenced yards or compounds for the final preparation of the graphite and the screened pieces are broken with small hatchets by Singhalese women to remove the coarser impurities, such as quartz, and are then rubbed by hand on a piece of wet burlap and finally on a piece of screening to give them a polish. Finally, various grades coming from several mines or differing in size or texture are blended to meet the requirements of purchasers.

"The manufacture of artificial graphite is conducted by means of the electric furnace, an anthracite coal carrying small amounts of evenly distributed impurities being the material from which the ordinary grades are made. For obtaining the purest grades of graphite, petroleum coke is substituted for anthracite.

The process for the manufacture of graphite was patented in 1896 and its commercial development has been so rapid that at present the output of artificial graphite in the United States is greater than the whole domestic production of natural crystalline graphite."

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

While on a visit to England and Scotland I once had the pleasure of helping to lay out a private golf course and the bogey was made as easy as possible. The possessor of a private course has no excuse if his golf is not as nearly perfect as it can be, for he can practise at any time without let or hindrance. He can spend the whole morning driving from the first tee and the whole afternoon putting on the second green without a single soul to interrupt him, save, maybe, the man who has called about the gas account. But there, I fancy, is the rub.

Playing by oneself, save for the purposes of practise, is rather a stupid business. It takes a great deal of enthusiasm for a man to go round by himself, even if his play is such that he looks like finishing five up on bogey.

Besides, if he does so finish, the victory is a hollow one, for nobody will believe him.

The present writer writes on this point with feeling, for the other day in solitary practise he holed a 150 yards iron shot, and when he tells people about it they merely laugh or change the subject.

Of course the possessor of a private course need not play alone. He may play with his wife and family. Or,

again, his friends may not be averse to giving him a game. This, of course,

adds considerably to the expense of golf and so we find that the possessors of private courses are tremendously wealthy as well as tremendously hospitable.

Or, they may be something quite different—something like the wealthy man who,

displeased because he was not at once admitted to the exclusive club at his door, said, "Very well, I shall have a course of my own."

He summoned a great professional and told him to lay out a course. "How many holes do you want?" asked the professional.

"How many are there at St. Andrews?"

demanded the man of money. He had heard that the St. Andrews links is about the best. "Eighteen," was the reply. "Then,"

said the great man, who was not to be outdone by anybody, "I shall have 36!"

While it is given only to the few to possess courses of their very own, a great many golfers have sufficient ground round their home on which to lay out an amusing garden course. In garden golf the main principle is that the garden is not laid out to suit the golf, but the golf is adapted to the garden.

Something more than one lawn is needed if the possessor of the garden is not content with a putting course.

If there are two or three lawns intersected by

hedges or paths or clumps of bushes,

then a variety of short holes (no doubt

very short) may be arranged so that,

the putter may be exchanged now and again for the mashie or iron.

Garden golf, as a rule, encourage accuracy in

pitching, for a bad slice or pull may re-

sult in broken glass, and nothing is so

apt to damp the ardor of the garden

golfer as the receipt of many glazier's

bills.

Garden golf is, of course, merely a

make-shift—a poor imitation of the real

thing—while the private course is the

real thing. I have never possessed a

private course, but I fear that where it

must fail is in its lack of the social

element of the game.

REPORT TELLS HOW GRAPHITE IS MINED IN ISLAND OF CEYLON

Valuable Mineral Lubricant Taken From Ground by Extremely Crude Engineering Methods

ARTIFICIAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—A United States geological survey report tells of the methods used at the graphite mines of Ceylon. In view of the extensive use of graphite as a lubricant the report is interesting to the motorist. In part it is as follows:

"The graphite is mined either from open pits or through vertical shafts connecting with underground workings. Most of the mines are not deeper than 100 feet, though a few go as deep as 400 or 500 feet. In a few mines steam pumps and hoists are employed, but as a rule the mining methods are still crude, the acme of mechanical ingenuity being reached in a windlass operated by five or six men for hoisting the graphite in a sort of tub. The workmen usually ascend and descend by means of rough wooden ladders, tied with jungle ropes."

"The mineral as it comes from the pits is conveyed in bags to a dressing shed, where it is picked over and the impurities reduced to 5 or 10 per cent. It is then packed in barrels for transportation to Colombo or Galle. At these ports it is unpacked and submitted to further treatment known as curing. The graphite merchants have fenced yards or compounds for the final preparation of the graphite and the screened pieces are broken with small hatchets by Singhalese women to remove the coarser impurities, such as quartz, and are then rubbed by hand on a piece of wet burlap and finally on a piece of screening to give them a polish. Finally, various grades coming from several mines or differing in size or texture are blended to meet the requirements of purchasers."

"The manufacture of artificial graphite is conducted by means of the electric furnace, an anthracite coal carrying small amounts of evenly distributed impurities being the material from which the ordinary grades are made. For obtaining the purest grades of graphite, petroleum coke is substituted for anthracite. The process for the manufacture of graphite was patented in 1896 and its commercial development has been so rapid that at present the output of artificial graphite in the United States is greater than the whole domestic production of natural crystalline graphite."

LOZIER 1913

Left Side Drive—Center Control
88 Actual Brake Horse Power
Smokeless Oiling System—Unequalled Fuel Economy

THE CHOICE OF "MEN WHO KNOW"

Men of wealth who have owned many cars, both American-made and foreign, eventually come to the Lozier as their permanent car.

Conservatively, nine out of ten automobile manufacturers, and their high officials, consider Lozier the best car ever built. Many of them express their opinion by owning and driving Loziers.

Among officials and heads of great "accessory" manufacturing concerns the Lozier predominates.

You don't see so many Loziers as some other cars for, even with two great manufacturing plants, we cannot build the Lozier in large numbers and build it in the true Lozier way. But—and this is more important—take note who owns them. Base your judgment on that point. It's men who know automobiles who own Loziers. For Lozier reputation is earned reputation, not created by the "atmosphere" of sales methods.

By every true test in service, on every touring highway in the world, Lozier Quality—its mechanical perfection, its power and safety and luxurious comfort—has been proved an exclusive Lozier Quality. And it is the proof of this that makes Lozier the Standard of Excellence.


New Lozier Riverside
7-passenger, flush side body
See the 1913 Lozier at our Salesrooms.
Touring Car Models \$5000; Limousines and Landaulets \$6500
Demonstrations at your convenience.

Lozier Motor Company, 646 Beacon St., Boston

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 5170
LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

IMPORTANT NOTICE! A Lozier Light Six for \$3250—a Self-Seller—will be announced next month.

SULPHUR SPRINGS FOUND IN ALASKA

SEWARD, Alaska—Antone Eida, who has been in charge of the Alaska road commission work in the Knik district, has returned to Seward and reports that the work of building roads and trails in that section is going along well and that by fall there will be no trouble in landing supplies at any of the properties.

In slashing the new trail through the foothills Mr. Eida discovered a group of natural sulphur springs that seem to contain other ingredients besides sulphur.

LINEN OF ANCIENT EGYPT EXHIBITED

In one of the apartments at University College, Prof. Flinders Petrie has placed on exhibition antiques unearthed at Tarkhan, Helipolis and Memphis under the auspices of the British School of Archaeology of Egypt, says the Washington Herald.

A great sheet of linen which is placed on exhibition is as fresh and as firm as when cut from the original length—and it is some 6000 years old.

ORIGIN OF AN APHORISM

Elbert Hubbard, says the New York Mail, claims the aphorism: "A man who never does any more work than he gets paid for will never be paid for any more than he does." The appearance of this aphorism as Mr. Hubbard's recalls Joe Howard's saying 30 years ago. Only this was the way Howard put it: "For the first half of our lives we do more work than we get paid for, in order that in the last half we may get paid for more work than we do."

CAUSED BY TOO RICH A MIXTURE

A mixture that is too rich will, in addition to causing overheating, sluggish running, etc., cause rapid "pitting" of the exhaust valves. The reason is more or less obvious. The mixture is slow burning and consequently before the fuel has been entirely consumed, the valves open and the flames come in contact with the face of the valve and raise the temperature to a point where burning naturally ensues.

FARM PHONES PLENTIFUL

In the last three years 250,000 new telephones have been installed in various farmhouses throughout the country.—Toledo Blade.

PLEASURES OF WOOD ISLAND PARK BRING MANY TO EAST BOSTON BEACH



(Photo by Frank B. Conlin)
Swimming beach and raft at Wood Island municipal sea baths, East Boston — Harbor islands and ocean steamer on horizon

Beautifully Situated, Municipal Bathing Establishment Across Harbor Highly Valued by People of Section

IS TO BE IMPROVED

The East Boston public swimming beach is now one of the most popular of these outdoor bathing places. In the following article, the ninth in the series dealing with this phase in Greater Boston's municipal advancement, Hugh McGrath, the general superintendent, tells of plans for making the beach in question still more attractive.

AST BOSTON, by reason of its location away from the main city, is a section of the community less known to outsiders than perhaps any other part of Boston. Yet to those interested in athletics and swimming it must be an item of interest that the new Paris street gymnasium and baths are located on the site of the first indoor municipal gymnasium in America. As for the beach bathing at Wood Island, few beaches more to the public liking are to be met with either on the Atlantic coast or the Pacific.

Each year the Boston bath department officials recognize more and more the necessity for improving the facilities at Wood Island. East Boston is a constantly growing community. Thousands of working people make it their home. Easily reached there is a foretaste of what is in store when, on the ferry, one crosses Boston harbor to the East Boston slip. To many of the people living in East Boston, however, Wood Island park seems to be right at their door. There is ample street car service to the park itself, and with the playground first to loom into sight, the visitor has merely to ascend a hill and there, on the other side, is the bathing beach looking out on as magnificent a marine view as one would wish to see.

The importance of the Wood Island beach to East Boston residents is shown by a recent happening. A fire broke out in the main bath house, leveling it to the ground. At once the bath department became active there. To deprive the people of the use of the beach for



MATTHEW M. LEARY
Wood Island park, East Boston

one single day was out of the question. Carpenters were immediately despatched to the scene and work of rebuilding was begun. A large tent was put up, and here lockers were improvised. Except for the scattered remnants of the bath house and the open space where the building stood formerly, no one would have guessed that only a few days before fire had been a visitor.

"It has taken some time to gauge the various beaches at their proper value," said Hugh McGrath, general superintendent of the Boston bath department as he was encountered on Wood Island beach, superintending things during the days immediately following the fire.

"To be sure, there is not one of our outdoor swimming places but is giving a good account of itself now. What would it not be worth, however, if we had this beach with that magnificent wood background, right in the city proper. Still, the people over here are very appreciative of what the city is doing in this direction.

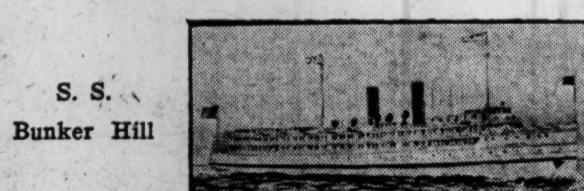
Improvement Planned

"If we succeed in getting the appropriation essential to carry out our plans we propose to make of Wood Island beach

(No Time Lost From Business)

TO NEW YORK

Metropolitan Line of the Eastern Steamship Corporation.



15 Hours on the Water

Leave Boston 5 P. M. Arrive New York about 8 A. M.

Largest and Most Palatial Steamers Ever Offering Passage Between Boston and New York

AN IDEAL TRIP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN OR THE PLEASURE SEEKER

These steamers offer every modern convenience for safety and comfort, including wireless telegraph and submarine signals.

Dining room on main deck—splendid cuisine, superb service.

Along the best lighted and best protected coast in the world.

All-the-way-by-Water

Always-in-Sight-of-Land

Steamers leave Boston Week-days and Sundays from north side India Wharf at 5 P. M. Fare \$4.00. Inside two-berth rooms with Electric fans \$1.00, outside \$3.00 and upwards. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf. Telephone 4300. Fort Hill also at all tourist offices.

O. H. TAYLOR,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

CALVIN AUSTIN,
President.

CHICAGO PLANS FOR 56 MILES OF SUBWAY TO COST \$96,257,000

CHICAGO—Recommendations of routes for a comprehensive system of subways extending to every part of the city have been submitted to the local transportation committee by the harbor and subway commission.

The subway system as outlined by the commission and the subcommittee of aldermen is the most extensive yet offered in any of the numerous reports made on the subject. It provides for 56 miles of subway and 131 miles of single track at an estimated cost of \$96,257,000 for construction and \$34,844,000 for equipment.

The proposed subway system is intended to be independent of and supplementary to existing transportation lines and is routed through the most populous parts of the city, with a view to relieving congestion and at the same time earning good returns from the first day of operation. The capacity of the subway as outlined is estimated at 180,000 seats an hour.

On the financing of the project the report devotes about 10 lines to show the city might construct the subway by the issuance of legalized certificates and about six pages to show how it might be done by private capital.

If the subways are built and operated by private capital the report is against any division of the surplus earnings between the city and the company. Instead, it approves a method of financing which will provide a sinking fund that will automatically wipe out the capital cost in a given term of years and leave the entire property to the city free of cost. The report says it is immaterial whether the gradual amortization of the bonded indebtedness extend beyond the life of the subway franchise, or even beyond the life of the company that may be chartered to build and operate the subways. It is sufficient that the lien on the properties be constantly reduced until it is eventually wiped out.

The central idea contained in the report is, as far as possible, to obliterate the divisional lines, which have been followed by all the other transportation companies, surface and elevated. The lines are routed both through and around the business district, and adequate transfer facilities are provided, so that the "one city, one fare" idea may become an actuality.

A high level subway is advocated in the report as costing less and proving more efficient, and it recommends that this principle be adhered to except at subway intersections and at river crossings. Grade crossings will be entirely avoided.

All the subways proposed are double track, except the main line running north and south, which will have four tracks, two devoted to local traffic and two for express service. Transfers can be made from express to local trains at convenient points as in New York.

93,000 TIES COME FROM JAPAN

SAN DIEGO—The German tramp steamer Verona has arrived here from North Japan with a cargo of 93,000 ties consigned to the Santa Fe Railway Company.

STUDENT CRITICISMS ARE SEVERE

Complained of as Mum in Classroom, Harvard Boys Are Free Enough With Marginal Notes in "Prescribed" Books

While commonly careful about airing their literary views in "English A," the freshman course in composition at Harvard, the students are full of opinions as they read the required books, and often they express themselves without reserve, then and there, not into empty air—at least not only that way—but in writing upon the books themselves. Later readers of these same college copies may add their comments, and sometimes a discussion is thus continued over several years. It is believed that such annotations have influenced authors' revisions for subsequent editions. The following article tells about it.

Nowhere else at Harvard is there so frequent an interchange of comment and criticism between teacher and student as in the marginal annotations by students on the pages of the "prescribed" books in Gore hall. Harvard instructors often complain that they are unable to stir up classroom discussion, that the undergraduates refuse to commit themselves to a particular course, or on the manner in which it is conducted, says the Harvard Graduate Magazine.

Mr. Copeland refers to his attempts at getting a class to say something as "tackling the dummy." But those teachers who have written a book, and "prescribed" it to their students, need not look to individuals if they will scan the be-pencil'd pages of the reserved

benefits bestowed on Bostonians able to commune so freely with the waves of the great Atlantic, it is not difficult to believe that anything within reason will be accorded a factor in the city's economic development that has paid such satisfactory dividends on investment as the municipal bathing establishments have done.

Houghton & Detton Co. NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

Monday Economy

IN

Our Millinery Department

Illustrating Some Very Good Reasons for the

Great Popularity OF A Popular Department IN A Popular Store

With a reputation for selling the best medium priced hats in New England, this department enters upon the Fall season of 1912 with the most varied and extensive assortment of popular hats in its career.

It was here that "Trimmed Hats at \$4.98" originated, and at once became famous as the best hats to be sold within the five-dollar limit. By this we mean the best in style, workmanship and the quality of material used.

Although we claim to give the best values in medium priced hats, we wish to emphasize the fact that it is here, also, that the higher grades, including the exclusive model hats of Georgette, Raboux, Camille, Roger, Royant, Lewis and others are sold at prices relatively as low.

It is here that hats selling in many stores at from \$18 to \$25 are marked at from \$10 to \$15, which is but one of the many advantageous possibilities of our cash methods. We call particular attention to an elaborate showing of these hats.

The children's section is one of the leading features of this famous department, and it was here that Saturday—"Children's Day"—was conceived, introduced and promoted along lines that have made Saturday a great trade day the city over.

All in all our Millinery Department is one of the foremost of its kind in New England, and all its resources and conveniences are at your service. We think we can help you in the selection of your Fall Hat, and at a price within your means.

Fall's Latest Styles in These Hats at \$4.98

One Hundred Dozen of
these Nobby Hats ready
for Monday.



No other store will
attempt to duplicate these
at this price.



other to quote: "Much reading hath made him mad."

Interesting studies might be made of the various ways in which the annotators express their opinion of a book as dull or uninteresting. A rich variety of comment to this effect is to be found at the conclusion of a copy of "Pride and Prejudice." But in justice to Miss Austen it should be said that "Pride and Prejudice" is a prescribed book in English 28, the large freshman course in the history of English literature, and it is certain that even the undergraduate's favorites—Kipling and Omar—could not retain general popularity once they were "prescribed." The concluding critic gives way to his feelings in rhyme:

"If there should be another flood

For refuge hither fly;

For though the earth should be sub-

merged

This book would still be dry!"

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS FAVORED

JACKSON, Miss.—State Superintendent of Education Powers and Supervisor of Rural Schools Smith state that, as indicating the extent to which small country schools have been consolidating and improved, there will be over 160 of the wagons or vans used this year in transporting pupils to and from the consolidated schools. Sentiment in favor of such schools is growing, as the patrons become educated to the advantages of the consolidated over the isolated and small one and two-teacher institutions.

Chamberlain
Hats
637 Washington St. Cor. of Boylston
659 Washington St. Under Gaiety Theatre

YEP! Time for Another!

Royal Luxury Derbys. \$4.00
Beaconsfield Derbys. \$3.00
Revelation Derbys. \$2.00
Imported Velour Softs. \$5.00 to \$10
English Fabric Softs. \$2.00 to \$4.00

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

AUTOMOBILES HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE MOUNTAIN RESORTS

First Car Reached White Hills in Crate Not Fifteen Years Ago, First Under Power Ten Years Ago

WOODS FULL NOW

BRETON WOODS, N. H.—Less than 15 years ago the first automobile came into the White hills, crated in a Boston & Maine box car, and designated perishable freight. When five years later the owner of a steam car brought his machine up from Lowell through the Franconia notch, he, and all who witnessed thefeat, considered that the last word in automobilizing had been said, and that he had rendered a great service to the automobile industry by the reliability of his car under almost prohibitive conditions. Few realized that, whatever the extent of his service to the automobile manufacturer, his service to the hotel keeper had been greater—that he had, in effect, absolutely revolutionized the resort business in the White mountains.

The man from Lowell made the 160 miles in four days—a running time considered good at that epoch. He found the roads narrow, winding, hilly, alternating between clay and sand. He found the stopping places few and of dubious character. The roads were uncharted. The resorts, famous for their time, were scattered in a narrow fringe along the railroad—a distance of 20 miles from the right of way constituting an almost absolute isolation. There were, of course, no garage accommodations, even in the cities the word itself was unknown. He toured the mountains with Bretton Woods as a center for a few days, and then, satisfied with his achievement, shipped his car back to Lowell by freight.

Resulting Development

Development of the White mountain resorts has been fostered and to a large extent made possible by the era that the man from Lowell was introducing—the era of the automobile. He found the roads good, the inns are many, the whole distance from Lowell to Bretton Woods does not comprise isolation. Automobilizing in the White mountains has been a thing of steady growth, of natural expansion from his time until today, when, for August alone, the hotels at Bretton Woods report the registration of over 3600 automobileists, exclusive of transients. The improvements which every resort in the district has witnessed have hardly kept pace with the growth of the touring.

Perhaps the greatest service that the automobile has rendered the White mountain region has been its annihilation of the bonds of distance. Until the coming of the automobile as a general means of conveyance the resorts in the district were independent, separated. The distance from the Crawford house and the Profile house, two of the prominent resorts, was about 20 miles. The journey between them, unless made by rail, took the greater part of the day. The trains were few and visitors were deterred in the rush season during August by the apprehension that they would be stranded in one place without accommodations. Today the trip from Bretton Woods to New York, about 400 miles, is quite generally made in two days and has been done in one. Resorts 10 miles apart are practically neighbors, the run between them being a matter of little more than two hours.

The fad for flags which has struck the fancy of the automobilist this season is an interesting revelation of the extent of touring today. It is no uncommon thing to see a car from Los Angeles with a California license tag running into the garage just behind one whose flag shows it to be from Jacksonville.

About Touring

The state law in New Hampshire which prescribes the recording of an incoming tourist's home license number at the garage has made available some interesting statistics bearing upon the diversity of the touring and the remarkable distances covered. The arrival book at the Bretton Woods garage shows cars from every state in the Union but Idaho and Texas. Massachusetts holds the lead in the number of tourists, with New York second and New Hampshire third. But after these three eastern states, there is a wide divergence. The fourth state is Illinois and the fifth Pennsylvania. Then come Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and Rhode Island, in the order named. It is a curious confirmation of the "grouch" which most motorists seem to have for the state of Maine, that it is the last eastern

state on the roll, ranking twenty-second, just below California.

The average run has been reported to be about 100 miles a day, the average speed 20 miles an hour, although there are many cases of long runs and much greater speed. Mrs. H. H. Rogers was the first to send a car from Bretton Woods to New York in a day. She herself did not make the trip, but her chauffeur, burdened with no passengers and pressed for time, held the machine to a steady 23-mile average throughout the 366 miles, completing the trip in 15 hours. Of course, a 25-mile average from Bretton Woods to New York means a speed of 50 miles or so on the good stretches, and thefeat has never been repeated. Boston, 190 miles away, is quite generally made in a day, although there has been an apparent tendency this season to regard the injunction on the road side signs to "Go slow and see the country."

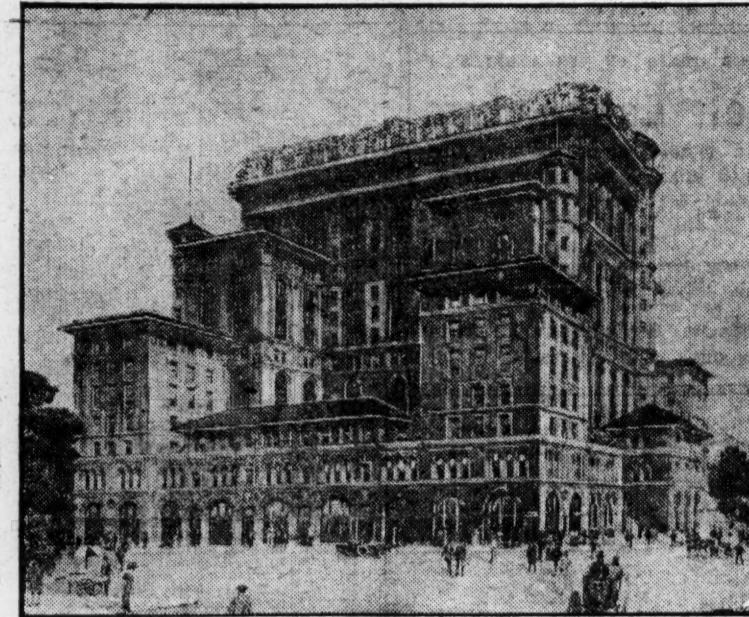
Autos Going Slower

Indeed, never before has the tourist evinced so decided a preference for slow and comfortable touring. A great number of automobileists seem to have taken the place of the much-disliked speed specialists, tourists who are content with a mere 50 or 75 miles a day. As a New York business man expressed it: "I've been working and rushing all winter. Now I'm on my vacation. I haven't got to get anywhere if I don't want to, and I'm going to drive just as slowly as is comfortable, and arrive at my stopping place in good time at that. I like to see places, I don't care to pull in late at night, and I start out early in the morning."

This has been quite generally the feeling of the great mass of motorists this year, and to their number have been added another ever-increasing set of tourist-explorers, who desert the charted routes and tour about the countryside, with no definite destination. There is an indefinable charm about driving your car up to some pretty, unspoiled and moderate priced little country inn, to be told by the proprietor that yours is the first, or the second, or even the fifth or the sixth car to arrive there this season.

Vancouver harbor is one of the finest in the world, landlocked and sheltered

HOTEL VANCOUVER OF C. P. R. RECEIVING MORE ADDITIONS



Vancouver hotel of Canadian Pacific railway at Vancouver, as it will appear with additions

◆

VANCOUVER, incorporated in 1886, the commercial metropolis of the province, and mainland terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, is the largest center of population, estimated at over 100,000. Trade is large and steadily increasing, as the city is a principal distributing point for the northern and interior districts, and the home port of the Canadian Pacific railway royal mail steamships to China and Japan, the Canadian-Australian royal mail steamships to Australia and New Zealand, and lines to Mexico and California.

Vancouver harbor is one of the finest in the world, landlocked and sheltered

from all points, and roomy and deep enough for the biggest fleet of the largest vessels.

Hotel Vancouver, owned by the Canadian Pacific railway, is one of the best equipped in Canada and is well known to world travelers. It is one of a chain of magnificient hotels extending from St. Andrews, N. B., to the Pacific coast. The original portion of the building was erected in 1889-90 and three sections have since been added. It is said there will be 700 guest rooms when the hotel is completed. A new power house and other important features are being provided for the accommodations of patrons of this railway system.

CHATEAU LAURIER PRAISED

Varied as have been the sources of favorable comment upon the "Chateau Laurier" at Ottawa, the Grand Trunk railway's initial venture in the hotel business, perhaps few if any have been better qualified to pass judgment upon its service and equipment than Arthur A. Lotto, a former theatrical manager, and now assistant general manager of the Kinemacolor of Canada, Ltd., who from the necessities of his business, has spent a large portion of every year in hotels throughout the continent.

In a letter to Frank P. Dwyer, general agent, passenger department, New York, Mr. Lotto writes: "I have just returned from an inspection trip to Victoria, B. C., and after staying at hotels from Quebec to Vancouver, I must say that the "Chateau Laurier" has them all beaten, and as a world-wide traveler, I want to congratulate your road upon its enterprise in building this superb hotel which for equipment, comfort, elegance of appointment, service and reasonable prices stands without a rival in any part of the world. I am writing you my views simply because I feel that it is only right and just to do so."

CHAMPLAIN SEASON CONTINUES

Motorists arriving at Hotel Champlain in the Adirondacks, from the Lake George region, advise avoiding the road from Ticonderoga via Schroon lake, Chester-town and Warrensburg, as state road construction work is going on in the vicinity of the two latter towns. The best route just now is via Keeseville, Elizabethtown, Crown Point, Ticonderoga to (or from) Sagamore, there boarding Lake George steamers, which will run so long as navigation remains open.

In addition to the many road improvements the state of New York is spending millions of dollars enlarging the Champlain canal, connecting the Hudson river with Lake Champlain, which will encourage more and larger pleasure craft visiting Champlain waters.

Cy Warman of Montreal visited Hotel Champlain recently in the interests of the Grand Trunk railway, which contemplates establishing a chain of fine hotels, similar to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, along its entire system.

STEAMSHIP DAILY NEWSPAPER CHANGES EXPERIENCE AT SEA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Cunard Daily Bulletin is a remarkable instance of the wonderful progress that has been made during recent years in all that appertains to journalism. The voyage across the Atlantic today is very different from what it was a few years ago, when it was just as likely to last as many weeks as it takes the Lusitania days to accomplish at the present moment.

When in the early part of 1903 the Cunard Bulletin was first published, it appeared but twice on each round voyage of the Cunarders between Liverpool and New York. Short as the journey now is between England and the United States, it is comparatively easy without a paper such as the Cunard Daily Bulletin to

lose touch with the events of the day. Since, however, in a paper like the Cunard Daily Bulletin, the more important events in the history of the world are recorded as they occur, owing to the great vessels of this line being fitted with powerful Marconi installations, the passengers are never quite cut off from the world as was formerly the case when crossing the Atlantic. The Cunard Daily Bulletin is a remarkably well set-up journal, the quality of the paper is good, and the illustrations are remarkably clear and well produced, added to which the journal contains information of unusual interest.

This remarkable newspaper will assuredly continue to have the hearty support and good wishes of its contemporaries published on dry land.

HOTEL CHARLEVOIX PRAISED

A reader traveling in the middle West writes of the Hotel Charlevoix: "This is one good hotel. Stop here next time you visit Detroit."

STEAMSHIP EXCURSIONS ON

Special excursion rates are now in effect on the International line of the Eastern Steamship Corporation. Tickets are on sale until Sept. 30 and good for 30 days from date of issue. The steamships Calvin Austin, Governor Dingley and Governor Cobb are now in commission.

These steamships are equipped with wireless telegraphy, submarine signal and all facilities to insure security and comfort of passengers. There is a large dining room on the main deck and a cafe on the hurricane deck.

BOSTON-NEW YORK BY BOAT

A most delightful salt water trip at this time of year is offered by the Eastern Steamship Corporation. The steel steamships, Massachusetts and Bunker Hill, leave India wharf week days and Sundays at 5 p. m. for New York direct.

The running time is about 15 hours. These steamships are equipped with wireless telegraphy, submarine signal and all facilities to insure security and comfort of passengers. There is a large dining room on the main deck and a cafe on the hurricane deck.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS OF LUXURY ROUND the WORLD

Small groups having the character of Private Parties

THE NEXT DEPARTURE is October 5, and the route a delightful one. Other departures in November and January.

SOUTH AMERICA FEBRUARY 1 AND 20.

Send for descriptive book.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY 306 Washington St., Boston

ROUND THE WORLD—\$8000 including 32 days via Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. Liberal stop-overs.

Salings every two weeks: July 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, etc. Write or wire NOW for perticulars.

OCEANIC S. S. CO., 673 Market St., San Francisco

ROUND THE WORLD—\$8000 including 32 days via Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. Liberal stop-overs.

Salings every two weeks: July 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, etc. Write or wire NOW for perticulars.

WHITE STAR LINE BOSTON-LIVERPOOL

One class cabin \$200 upward.

One class cabin (11) steamer \$250 up.

Boston-Azores-Mediterranean

Cretic Sept. 14, 25 noon; Canopic, Sept. 28

LEYLAND LINE

BOSTON-LIVERPOOL

One class cabin \$200 upward.

One class cabin \$250 up.

Boston-Azores-Mediterranean

Cretic Sept. 14, 25 noon; Canopic, Sept. 28

THE HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address

HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston.

Telephone 225-2500.

UPTOWN OFFICE FOR TICKETS AND SATERDAYS, S. S. MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL FOR NEW YORK, PLATE LINE, DENISON ATLANTIC, EASTERN R. R. CO., etc.

Official Tickets Agents All Steamship Lines

322 BEEKMAN TOURIST CO.

Washington Street, cor. Milk

LUNCH COUNTER CAR HAS ARRIVED

An innovation of lunch counter car in service on trains running between San Francisco and Los Angeles, recalls to Arthur B. Mann of Coudersport, Pa., that almost 50 years ago he had a meal in such a lunch car. As nearly as Mr. Mann recalls the circumstances there were no seats in the car. He is not sure where on his travels he had this lunch counter meal, but he thinks it was on a train running on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Delaware railroad, which now is a part of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Mann's interest in the subject was aroused especially because it was said in recent despatch from San Francisco that this was the first time that such a service had been provided.

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In a letter to Frank P. Dwyer, general agent, passenger department, New York, Mr. Lotto writes: "I have just returned from an inspection trip to Victoria, B. C., and after staying at hotels from Quebec to Vancouver, I must say that the "Chateau Laurier" has them all beaten, and as a world-wide traveler, I want to congratulate your road upon its enterprise in building this superb hotel which for equipment, comfort, elegance of appointment, service and reasonable prices stands without a rival in any part of the world. I am writing you my views simply because I feel that it is only right and just to do so."

CHAMPLAIN SEASON CONTINUES

Motorists arriving at Hotel Champlain in the Adirondacks, from the Lake George region, advise avoiding the road from Ticonderoga via Schroon lake, Chester-town and Warrensburg, as state road construction work is going on in the vicinity of the two latter towns. The best route just now is via Keeseville, Elizabethtown, Crown Point, Ticonderoga to (or from) Sagamore, there boarding Lake George steamers, which will run so long as navigation remains open.

In addition to the many road improvements the state of New York is spending millions of dollars enlarging the Champlain canal, connecting the Hudson river with Lake Champlain, which will encourage more and larger pleasure craft visiting Champlain waters.

Cy Warman of Montreal visited Hotel Champlain recently in the interests of the Grand Trunk railway, which contemplates establishing a chain of fine hotels, similar to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, along its entire system.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS OF LUXURY ROUND the WORLD

Small groups having the character of Private Parties

THE NEXT DEPARTURE is October 5, and the route a delightful one. Other departures in November and January.

SOUTH AMERICA FEBRUARY 1 AND 20.

Send for descriptive book.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY 306 Washington St., Boston

ROUND THE WORLD—\$8000 including 32 days via Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. Liberal stop-overs.

Salings every two weeks: July 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, etc. Write or wire NOW for perticulars.

OCEANIC S. S. CO., 673 Market St., San Francisco

ROUND THE WORLD—\$8000 including 32 days via Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. Liberal stop-overs.

Salings every two weeks: July 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, etc. Write or wire NOW for perticulars.

WHITE STAR LINE BOSTON-LIVERPOOL

One class cabin \$200 upward.

One class cabin (11) steamer \$250 up.

Boston-Azores-Mediterranean

Cretic Sept. 14, 25 noon; Canopic, Sept. 28

LEYLAND LINE

BOSTON-LIVERPOOL

One class cabin \$200 upward.

<p

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

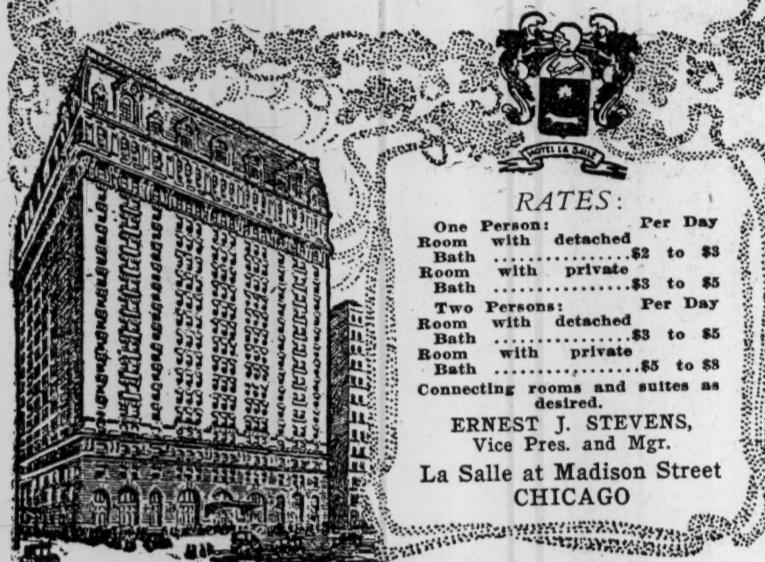
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WESTERN

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PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.



RATES:

One Person: with detached	Per Day
Bath	\$3 to \$3
Room with	\$3 to \$5
Two Persons: with detached	Per Day
Bath	\$3 to \$5
Room with	\$3 to \$5
Room with	\$3 to \$5
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.	

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Vice Pres. and Mgr.
La Salle at Madison Street
CHICAGO

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PORTLAND-ORE.

MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED
FOR TOURISTS and COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS
PROPRIETORS.

THE SHIRLEY
THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
DENVER, COLO.

IRWIN B. ALLEN

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

I'M FROM Miss McDonald's room and I'm promoted to the fourth grade, said the little girl with the perky blue ribbons and the white dress, with diffident importance, by way of greeting to the master of the Martin school, Arthur L. Gould, last Wednesday morning, at the same time handing to him a card. He smilingly examined the card, asked a few questions and directed her where to go. "Is that the fourth grade?" she hesitated, that there might be no misunderstanding as to her future place in the community.

The little girl with the pink ribbons, one with white, and a lot of other little girls and boys who almost filled the big office of the master, each in turn presented a card and made the same little speech, "I'm from Miss McDonald's (or Miss Robinson's, or Miss Jones' or Miss Collins') room, and I'm promoted to the fourth grade," and nearly always when the questions were asked and answered and they were directed where to go, came the interrogation: "Is that the fourth grade?"

They clustered about the master in their fresh dresses and suits and bright-hued ribbons like a garden of posies, their faces bright with the new dignity of coming to the main building instead of the branches.

The promotions in the building itself had been made in June, every child having been assigned to his new room and his new teacher before school closed for the summer vacation, so he knew just where to go when the new term opened on Wednesday, but those coming from the branch schools and those who had changed districts in the summer came to the building for the first time then. The morning was given over largely to taking care of the new comers, registering the class in each room and assigning their seats. After that they talked over the vacation, and Mr. Gould, going through the rooms asked the classes if they were glad to come back to school. Some of the hands went straight up over the heads in a decided "yes," while some were raised sideways in a half hearted way and some did not come up at all. Eugene was tired of vacation, he said, because there was nothing to do. He wanted to get to work.

All seemed glad to see classmates and teachers again, to be back in the building where they had spent many happy hours, and to note the changes that had taken place in the garden during the summer. When Mr. Gould reached the building at 8 o'clock he found many of the children before him, all ready with a pleasant greeting and eager to show him the bound volume also is the work of the boys. The work of selecting a

FIRST TIME AT SCHOOL

An interesting class on the first day of school is the one composed wholly or mostly of those who have never been to any school before. Miss Mary M. French conducts such a class at the Farragut. Her chief task is to get the tots used to being there. That is why when they came back from recess she asked that unpedagogical question, "What would you like to do?"

Robert was prompt in announcing that he would like to play "Cat and Rat," but Miss French asked what they would like to do that wasn't play. Dorothy would like to read, and could recite the "Three Bears." Eliot, Frank and Susan also liked to read, and Arthur had read something once about George Washington, but he didn't remember what. Tommy preferred to ride a bear. Miss French asked him if he ever had ridden a bear. "No, he hadn't." "Then how could he tell he would like to?"

William wanted to draw. "What could he draw?" "Everything," he answered grandly. "Then come to the board and draw something," said Miss French. Ralph volunteered that he "could draw up and down, like that, but he didn't want to," so he was not urged. George drew boats and cars. Frank drew a cart and Fred would draw things in the afternoon. Eliot drew a window, a house and something else, he didn't know what. Several of the children thought it was a man, but Miss French thought not. Albert thought perhaps it was a cart. Robert called attention to the fact that he had made steps to his house, and George drew a train that Miss French found by questioning ran to Troy, N. Y., and got

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES

Hotel Lankershim
Broadway at Seventh
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFES
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously
furnished. Two hundred and fifty
with private bath.
RATES
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and
upwards (per day)
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00
and upwards (per day)
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessors

HOTEL ROSSLYN

HART BROS.
ANNOUNCE OPENING OF
THE NEW
ROSSLYN
HOTEL
IN THE HEART OF
LOS ANGELES
CAL.

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HOTEL SUTTER

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
In the Center of Business and Shopping District
250 Rooms Sutter and Kearny Streets SAN FRANCISCO \$1.50 UP

THE ANGELUS

IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort. Beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.

C. C. LOOMIS AND HARRY LOOMIS, Lessors.



U. S. GRANT HOTEL

SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete. All modern conveniences. Combines all modern attractions. J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director. (For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel

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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE

E. P. DUNN, Lessor



HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

SAN FRANCISCO

This hotel has been conceded to be the farthest advance in science in hotel service.

Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay at is a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate. Under the Management of James Woods

Palace Hotel

The Historic Court

A legacy of the past
A symbol of the future

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco

COMMANDING THE MOST
MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD

San Francisco, Cal.

there at 4 o'clock. Yes, George knew when 4 o'clock was. It was an hour after 4 o'clock.

After that Mildred said a piece, and Robert, Dorothy, William and Arthur showed how they could skip. Then Miss French asked if they would like to go home. They all would, so they went for their hats and a few minutes afterward were on their way back from their first day at school.

AT THE FARRAGUT

The Farragut school on Huntington avenue, Roxbury, was gay with wild asters and goldenrod on the first morning of the school year. The children in pink, blue, white, lilac, yellow, red and green, lined up with one row on either side of the broad stairway and a double row in the center, at recess time, were like a sunny hillside in September, their fresh, happy faces its perfume.

Next to the closing day of school comes the first day in the matter of dress. The second may see crumpled ribbons and unfortunate smudges, but never the first. It means often the best frock in the wardrobe, but always it must be spotless. With white shoes and stockings, or tan stockings and shoes, and ribbons that have been bought new or freshly washed and ironed, the illusion of the flower garden extends from the top of the head to the sole of the foot.

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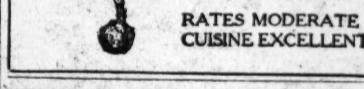
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AT THE FARRAGUT

UNION SQUARE HOTEL

BEST LOCATION IN SAN FRANCISCO
COR. POST AND STOCKTON

Near the Best Store and the Newest Theatres
RATES MODERATE CUISINE EXCELLENT



GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely Fireproof American or European plan. Catering to Family Travelers. Located in the heart of the city. Close to Theatres and Stores. Most excellent service and cuisine.

Write for detailed information. William H. Chestnut, Manager

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

SAN FRANCISCO

color scheme for the cover, and the making of designs for the cover and title page was assigned to the pupils of the eighth grade. The cover design selected is largely due to the work of James J. Fay, and that of the title page to John W. Darnes. The frontispiece, a half-tone of the school building, is a gift of Mrs. Elmer Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent in charge of the district.

BARBERS FORMING UNION DECLARE AGAINST TIPPING

"No tips and better wages" is the latest slogan of about 2500 local Italian barbers, who claim they receive such a small wage that they are practically obliged to request tips. A new barbers union is expected to be formed soon, in which it is expected that 3000 members will be enrolled throughout Greater Boston. Although there is a barbers union at present affiliated with the A. F. of L., the new union is to be independent of any other labor organization, it is said.

According to the master, William L. Phinney, the paper has resulted in great improvement in composition work throughout the school. Now composition hour is hailed with delight by the pupils for there is always before each writer the mental vision of his own name in print.

The bound volume also is the work of the boys. The work of selecting a



The Virginia Hotel

Northwest Corner Rush and Ohio Sts.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

400 ROOMS complete with all modern accessories and provided with every requisite for the most exacting patrons.

Convenient in the residential and business district of the north side, and within 10 minutes' walk of all Retail Stores, Theatres, Public Library, Masonic Temple, Art Institute, etc.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VISITORS who desire to be located away from the noise, congestion and discomforts of the business center.

A brief descriptive of this hotel will be sent upon application.

ALEX DRYBURGH



The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50

Single rooms with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00

Parlor, reception, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00

(Each bathroom has an outside window)

GRINNELL BROS. Props.

RENO G. HOAG, Mgr.

The Blackstone
Chicago

The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers.

Hotel Charlevoix
DETROIT, MICH.

A hotel most particularly adapted for those who wish reliable, desirable and refined accommodations at a reasonable rate.

ABSOL

The Newspaper the Public Likes

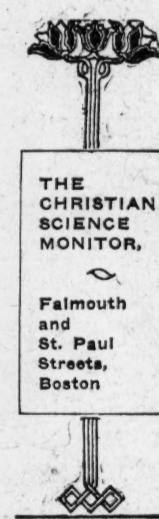
Following the lead of the representative daily papers, and sensing the public call for newspapers which are clean, unbiased and interesting, the rank and file of the American press is steadily growing better. It is being borne in upon present-day editors that the main part of the newspaper-reading public wants normal happenings, reliable news and broad-gauged editorial opinion in place of sensational scandals, crime, bitter denunciation and exaggeration.

Perhaps the growth of this newspaper can be cited as an example of the demand for a daily journal which is clean, interesting and liberal. Everywhere the English language is spoken The Christian Science Monitor is known and recognized as a newspaper which exactly meets a long-standing need for the right kind of a daily news messenger--one which would be a fit companion for children and discriminating readers.

The Monitor

leaves out the dismal shocks, crime, scandal, sensational and unimportant matter.

Instead it prints the news of the world which intelligent and refined readers want and need to know, no matter what their station or pursuit. THE MONITOR eschews partisan leanings in its editorial columns. Its constant aim is to speak only for measures and policies which will work for better conditions for each and all.



This Newspaper

holds that it owes fully as great a duty to those who patronize its advertisers as to those who read its other space. That is to say, THE MONITOR's policy is to use as much care in accepting advertising as it does in selecting news. With its knowledge, this newspaper will not accept a line of advertising which is not wholesome, reliable and worthy in every way. THE MONITOR seeks the clean advertiser who stands behind his promises; and reference to its advertising columns any day will put you in touch with many well-known and long-established worthy business houses.



The Strongest

public appeal of The Christian Science Monitor is its right-down newspaper character, always clean, conscientious and interesting. Those who read it regularly admire it; many of those who see it occasionally soon become regular readers; those who have seen it at all vote it a good newspaper, and those who may hear it mentioned invariably hear it well spoken of.

The Monitor is every day growing in favor with the real reading public; it is proving of increasing value to the advertiser and is giving the individual reader what he needs to know and likes best to find in his favorite daily paper

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1912

Boston's Parks Furnish Residents Variety of Attractions

Aviary at Franklin Park with Notable Collection Proves One of the Chief Features with Children and Grown-ups Just at Present

SONG BIRDS TO HAVE SEPARATE HOME

EVIDENTLY something was about to happen in the bird cage. It was approaching 4 o'clock, and the cranes, the pelicans, the ducks, the stork and the sea gull had dropped their usual occupations as things of no interest and grouped themselves in one end of the cage. They were silent and expectant, some dignified, some morose, but all alert for the first sign of that which was to be. Even the pigeons were affected. They were

NEW YORK AGENCIES SPEND ONE MILLION A YEAR FOR CHILDREN

NEW YORK—One million dollars is spent each year by public, semi-public and private organizations for the public school children of the city of New York, according to a report of the bureau of municipal research. The money thus expended by outside sources for the schools, the report points out, presents a capital outlay equal to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Russell Sage Foundation, and it is nearly half the income of the general education board.

In presenting the report, the bureau of municipal research advises that "at this time, when its experts are studying both educational and business aspects of school problems, the committee call a conference or arrange communication with agencies, public and private, which are cooperating with public schools, to consider questions and opportunities arising from available citizen cooperation and to consider the advisability and methods of conducting a central agency, through which all other agencies shall cooperate."

The report shows that, notwithstanding the immense amount of money devoted to helping the schools, cooperation has not been encouraged by school officials. The investigation has brought out the fact that in no school document were opportunities for civic cooperation been listed and the report cites that of 317 communications considered by the board of education and referred to committees, no later account appears in the minutes of the action taken on these.

This reticence is shown also in the annual reports of the city superintendents of schools, for in the last 10 years the outside interests are mentioned only 158 times and of 104 agencies only four are mentioned more than once by any school official and 87 are not mentioned at all. Questions which might be settled at once are delayed for committee meetings and particular sessions. As to the cooperative agencies, the report has this to say:

"Cooperation among outside agencies is lacking; they are at present duplicating and overlapping each other's work to a large degree; organizations dealing with sections of the same problem are less forceful for want of coordination."

COTTON SELLS HIGH

CLARKSVILLE, Tex.—Tom Fivash, living two miles east of Clarksville, sold a bale of long staple cotton in Clarksville at 21½¢ per pound, the highest price paid in the state this season.

CINCINNATI TO PAY THIRTY MILLIONS FOR BETTER CAR SERVICE

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati Traction Company will carry out the plans made by Expert R. W. Harris for the bettering of the street car service.

The estimated cost of the changes is fixed by President Schoepf at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, says the Times-Star.

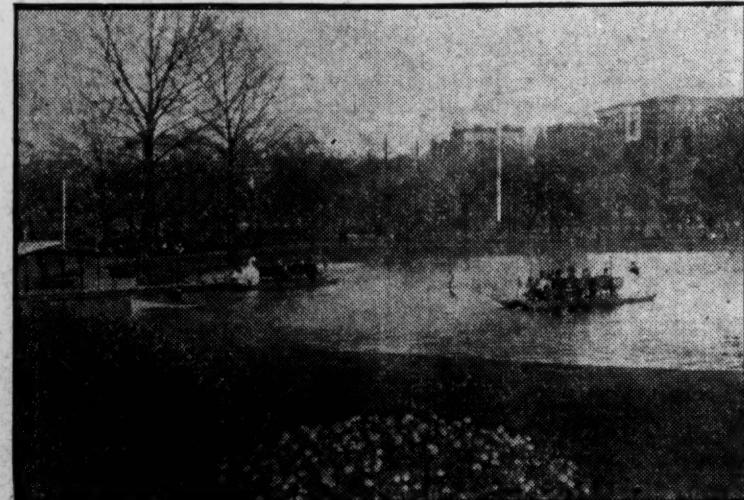
That is practically the conclusion reached at a conference in the mayor's office, at which were present W. Kesley Schoepf, president; Dana Stevens, vice-president, and Walter Draper, secretary, representing the traction company; and Mayor Hunt, City Solicitor Bettman and Service Director Price, representing the city.

It was announced that the traction officials had agreed to a substantial compliance with all the propositions of the expert. The plans, it was stated, would be taken under advisement immediately by the traction company officials and the whole thing would be worked out carefully in conjunction with the city officials.

It was further agreed that an immediate order would be placed by the traction company for double-truck cars. Instead of 50 as recommended by Harris, Schoepf said that 75 would be

bers \$1,000,000. The cars will be of the pay-within-type, such as are now being run on the East End and Westwood lines. They will be of the latest type, and Service Director Price and Mr. Schoepf decided to go out to the car shops at Winton place to inspect the models that are kept there. This order will be placed at once and the cars will be put in commission as soon as they are received, whether the plans for the rerouting have been finished or not. They will be substituted for the small cars on 111 the lines where there seems to be a congested condition.

VISTA: GARDEN, POND, COMMON, CITY



Bit of the Public Garden, looking toward Tremont and Boylston street.

These will cost in round numbers

WHERE BOSTONIANS HAVE THEIR BIRD SHOW



Great outdoor home of Boston's flock of storks, cranes, pelicans, pigeons and other flying things at Franklin park

Stirring Event

It was not a minute before the keeper approached the cage, opened the door and went inside. He needn't have minded about shutting the gate behind him. Do you suppose one of that hungry horde would have given a thought to the open gate as long as any food remained uneaten? The man was loaded with fish and grain. He had to give the fish out first. The ducks, the pelicans, the cranes and storks made such a clamor that there was no doing anything that he wanted to do until he had given them something to appease their hunger. Each bird had an allotted quantity. The big ones had a fish and a half, and the smaller ones less. The keeper thought that was quite enough for them but all the birds did not agree with him. Finding they could not cajole him into giving them more they sought to take it by force from the unwary. Then there was an outcry! The humans on the outside of the cage laughed, but it kept the keeper busy seeing that each one got his just share.

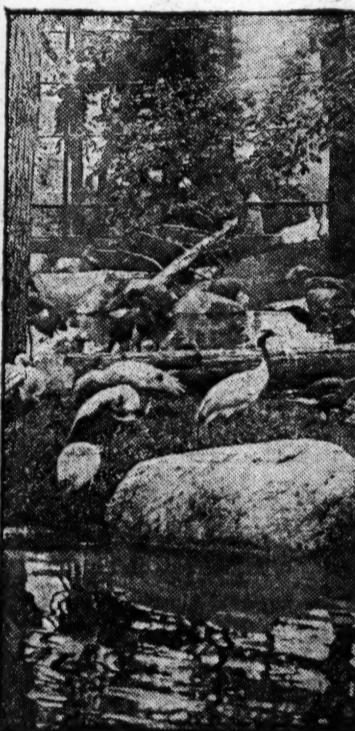
When he saw a chance he threw handfuls of grain to the other birds who fluttered and pecked and showed in unmistakable ways that they were much pleased with the banquet their chief had prepared for them.

All ate and ate as long as there was anything left for them and then turned satisfied and proud in indifference to the spectators for a promenade or their daily siesta.

Feeding the birds is one of the sights at Franklin park. It takes place every afternoon, except Tuesday at 4 o'clock or thereabouts, depending upon when the fish arrive. On Tuesday there are no fish and the birds wait in vain. That is because they are so greedy they eat bones and all, and so one day in the week they have to go without in order to give their digestive apparatus time to dispose of the hard materials they put into them. The grain eating birds are fed as usual, however, and alone are worth going to see.

The big bird cage is the objective point of the auto ride recently instituted at Franklin park, and the auto ride, plus the street car ride, adds another to the list of interesting and enjoyable trips that can be taken in and around Boston at small expense. As in the case of so many others this trip begins at the Dudley terminal. All roads lead to the Dudley. It is quite worth leading to. It is about as intricate as a Chinese puzzle. The devotees of the jigsaw pictures will find in it a variation of their favorite pleasure. Instead of hunting a piece for the place or place for the piece, they themselves are the piece and what they have to

Ample Water, Rocks and Vegetation Included in Spacious Park Bird Home



Various birds in Franklin park aviary

hunt is the way and the place. Their experiences in this jungle can afterward relate for the entertainment of others.

Getting There

The place they are seeking is the spot from where the Mattapan or Humboldt avenue cars make their start. They use the same track and either car may be taken. The Mattapan goes by way of Warren street and Grove Hall. It is not so pleasing at first, but it is interesting as showing what that part of town is like, its stores, its trade, its inhabitants, but soon come gardens and hedges, fields gay with wild asters and goldenrod, old houses hidden by shady groves, and then all at once, the park. The Humboldt avenue car also passes first through business streets, then comes to well kept lawns and houses. The ride from Dudley street takes about 20 minutes to Columbia road where the car is left.

The automobile starts from here. It runs only on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and holidays, beginning at 1 o'clock or a little after. That is, the auto leaves the garage at 1 o'clock, arrives at the gate three minutes after and then waits until it gets a load. A second auto is supposed to start at 1:30 o'clock and a third at 3 o'clock and keep up the schedule all afternoon. The ride is taken over the circuit road. It passes the refectory building, where soon an exhibition of the work of school children and other things especially interesting for the boy and girl in school, is to be installed, and on into the beautiful depths of the park. The park is such a big place that only those who

have frequent access to a horse and carriage are familiar with it as a whole; therefore the trip has much of the charm of an unknown country. Automobiles (except those run by the park authorities for park purposes) are not allowed in the park, and it is far too big for the ordinary person to walk over more than a little piece of it at a time. In this way, that is, in sections, it has become known and loved by hundreds, but the park autos are opening it up, as it were, to the thousands. As the cost is but 10 cents for grown people and 5 cents for children, the entire outing, including carriage, can be made for 20 cents.

The roads of the park are smooth and white and this route curves away between green lawns and through shaded woods, up over rolling hills and down into little valleys and giving views across green vistas where boys and girls and men and women are at play. Boys on the playground are perhaps intent on baseball or busy flying kites. Young people in white with picturesque dashes of red, bright blue, green and orange are on the tennis courts, and beyond are men and women enthusiastically putting the ball over the beautiful links. The best view of this is obtained from Schoolmasters hill which gives a broad outlook over the rolling plain beneath and the groves of trees beyond. A stop is made here for a moment that this view may be enjoyed and that those who admire Emerson may imagine the view as he saw it when he used to wander to this spot and sit here meditating, working out some of the practical

soarings which have proved an inspiration to thousands of lives.

In each auto is usually one who is familiar with the growing things, trees, plants, shrubs and other beauties of the park, who can tell about them to any who wish to inquire. Often he points out special places and anything that is of interest in itself. Visitors from other sections of the country are enthusiastic over the trees.

"You must come to Massachusetts to see trees," they will say, "just see that giant willow! Did you ever see anything like it before?" They have endless questions to ask and seize with avidity anything that pertains to early history, like the Indian trail which brought the early settlers from Plymouth. At one point the lovely Blue hills can be seen in the distance, and all the way are little picnic groups, children disporting on the velvety grass, and nursesmaids and mothers bringing the little folk out for the fresh air and freedom. Boys wade in the pond and sail their boats, and now and then an artist is discovered at his easel sketching some bit that particularly appeals to his sense of beauty.

The bridges, the huge boulders, the yellow goldenrod, the purplish rose of the Joe Pie weed, the lavender asters, the scarlet rose hips and ripening berries, gladden all the landscape, belieing the "grim New England" as an epithet without truth and giving reason enough why those who first came to these shores learned to love them and would not be induced to go away. Farther on are the herbaceous gardens running riot with yellow, purple and scarlet bloom flaming through the trees long before a clear view of them can be obtained. Black-eyed Susans, golden glow, asters, in all the colors of the rainbow and almost all their variations, dahlia, marigolds, candytuft, nasturtiums, petunias delight eyes and nostrils. Among them are other sweet, old fashioned flowers recalling gardens and days of long ago, as grateful to those who have seen them only through the minds of others, as to those who once romped in their paths. The garden comes at the end of the drive when opportunity is given to wander about in it as much as may be desired. Before that, the autos enter the Wilderness, which is left practically untouched by the landscape architect. Here is primitive beauty, only enough being done by man to make it pleasantly accessible to those who wish to stroll through it and discover for themselves the myriad marvels of untrammelled nature.

The Birds

The trip ends at the flying cage where bird lovers may remain as long as they please studying the birds and watching their antics. The cage contains some rare specimens but almost all of them are rare enough in the experience of most city dwellers to permit some time to be spent in their society with pleasure and profit. These are not song birds. They will be put in a cage elsewhere. These are big birds, such as cranes, storks, pelicans, which might almost be called the hippopotamus of the birds, peacocks, ducks, pigeons, sea gulls, and others familiar and not familiar to the onlookers. Of some there are many varieties, giving the student opportunity to observe and compare. To the children it is brimming over with entertainment at all times. Among the specimens considered rare treasures are an

adjutant stork, a Sarus crane of India, an Egyptian pelican and some Victoria crown pigeons.

As the bird flies, it is a five-minute walk from the flying cage to the street cars that go back to town, or an eight-minute walk if the return is made from the point where the park was entered, but it is liable to be much longer, for the way is by the herbaceous gardens, which challenge all to come and look at them, and he who wavers, "just for a minute," will find when next he thinks of the time that many minutes have slipped away.

\$20,000 FOR PRODUCE SHOW TO BE RAISED IN PORTLAND, ORE.

PORLAND, Ore.—When a committee of business men starts out to raise a fund of \$20,000, the first preliminary step will be taken in the promotion in Portland of one of the largest land products shows ever attempted west of the Mississippi river, says the Oregonian.

The committee to solicit the funds necessary to start the affair was appointed with C. B. Merrick as chairman, and it is believed it can finish the raising of the required \$20,000 within a few days.

The show is to be held in Portland Nov. 18 to 23 inclusive, and is to be called the Pacific Northwest Land Products show. It will be given under the auspices of the Oregon State Horticultural Society, although practically all of the other commercial organizations of the city will be represented on the board of directors, and will have a hand in the arrangements. G. E. A. Bond has been made secretary-manager of the show and has established offices in the Commercial Club building.

The plan as worked out is to make the exhibition an expansion of the Oregon apple show, which has been held here each fall for several years. The exhibitions will be made to include all soil products as well as apples, and all districts and all farmers will be invited to participate in the contest for cash prizes. There will be no charge for exhibit space and there will be no permission given real estate or land companies to have exhibitions boasting any particular tract or orchard section.

The \$20,000 which is to be raised by subscription is to be as a guarantee fund for the promotion of the show.

SUGAR BEET YIELD LARGE

ST. MARYS, O.—Arrangements have been made for weighing and shipping 175 carloads of sugar beets, the estimated yield in the immediate vicinity of St. Marys. The crop is consigned to the Continental factory in Findlay. At the minimum price of \$5 per ton the output will bring \$35,000.

KANSAS CITY GETS LIBRARY

SALINA, Kan.—The library of Judge W. F. Musser has been given to the Salina public library. It consists of more than 200 volumes of poems, works on nature, history, essays, law, several books on James G. Blaine and all of Roosevelt's works.

CALIFORNIANS BUY 800,000,000 FEET OF GOVERNMENT PINE

SAN FRANCISCO—Eight hundred million feet of sugar and yellow pine in the Sierra forest reserve in Madera county has been purchased from the government by the Sierra Sugar Pine Company, a concern recently organized by San Francisco capitalists.

This is the biggest amount of lumber that the government ever has sold in one contract. It will be the largest sugar pine belt operation in California.

The price under the contract, which was closed after two years' work by the promoters, was \$3 a thousand feet for sugar pine and \$2.50 a thousand feet for yellow pine.

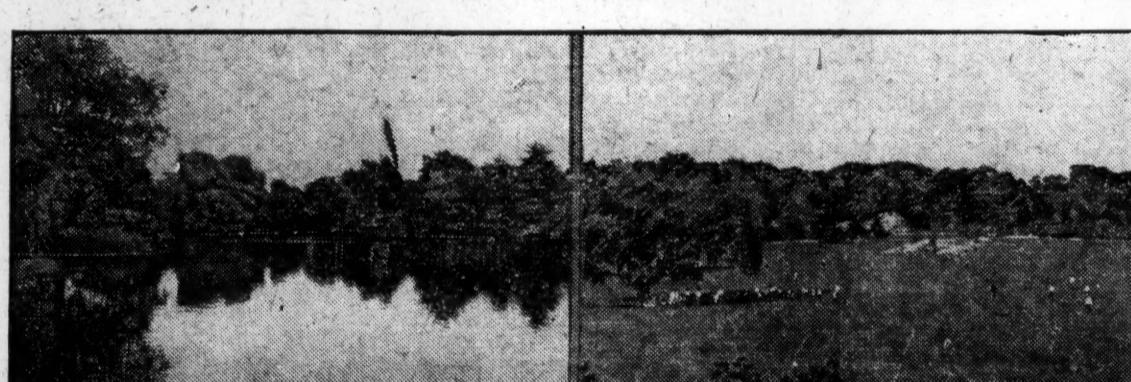
This makes practically a \$3,000,000 deal, the timber to be scaled and paid for when cut.

The Sierra Sugar Pine Company owns outright 300,000,000 feet of sugar pine in the same district.

HATTERS' CASE TO GO HIGHER

HARTFORD, Ct.—Lawyers for the defendants in the Danbury hatters' case, on trial in the United States district court, have taken innumerable exceptions to the judge's rulings on the admission of evidence and there is every indication that the case will be taken to the court of appeals, and eventually to the supreme court of the United States.

LAKES, WOODS, SKY AND FIELDS ARE ABUNDANT



Peaceful scenes for city dwellers who seek nature beauties in the depths of Boston's greatest park

HOW PUBLIC GARDEN HAS PAID CITY

New Resident, Led by Beauty to Study Its History, Tells How Reclamation Developed Famous Back Bay

THOSE Bostonians who have both the pleasure and privilege of daily passing to and fro to business by way of the winding paths of the Public Garden, may well

feel that their lines have been cast in pleasant places. Greater still is the privilege of being a householder or sojourner by the garden looking out from ivy clad houses directly over to the lovely spot.

The view includes velvety lawns, beds of exquisite flowers and rare shrubbery, also fascinating swan boats gliding back and forth on the picturesque and irregular-shaped lake and under the wide arches of the bridge which spans its waters. Possibly at night these boats are seen to the best advantage, through the trees when they are hung with red globe-shaped lanterns, the dock whence they start also being aglow with the soft, crimson lights.

To one who had within the last year taken up residence in this vicinity, and who has spent many a summer morning under a friendly spreading tree, looking out on waving, leafy branches, tall palms, fountains merrily spraying, laughing marble nymphs, and gay colored flowers everywhere blooming in profusion, came the desire to know something of the history of Boston's Public Garden, a veritable gem, located in the very heart of the city. Here in the midst of busy thoroughfares, like the proverbial oasis in the desert, lies the fair and enchanting garden of which every true Bostonian is so justly proud.

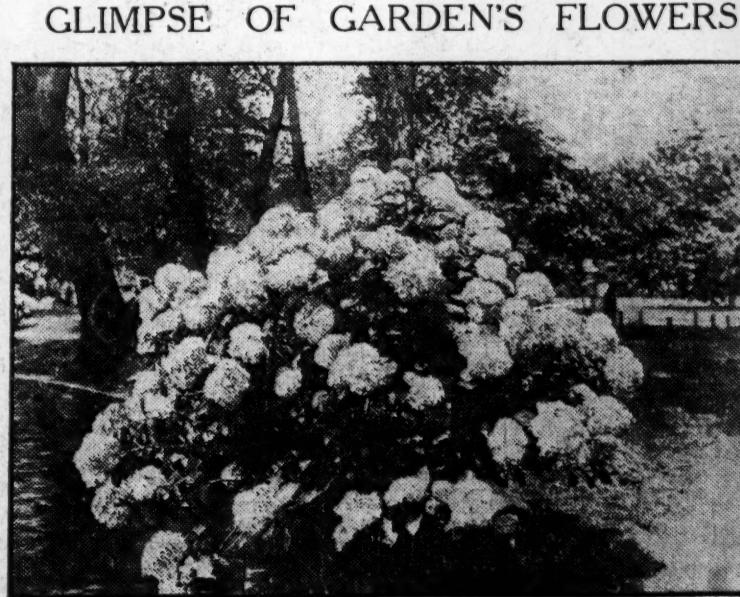
So in delving into the histories of

to erect a public building within the sacred precincts of this spot if public opinion be not adverse to it. However, let it be quickly said that the aforesaid opinion is distinctly against it, and such desperation seems to be out of the question now and forever.

It seems well nigh impossible to believe that the now attractive garden was only a half century or so ago, but salt marshes, and that only a century ago, at

(Continued on page twenty-six.)

GLIMPSE OF GARDEN'S FLOWERS

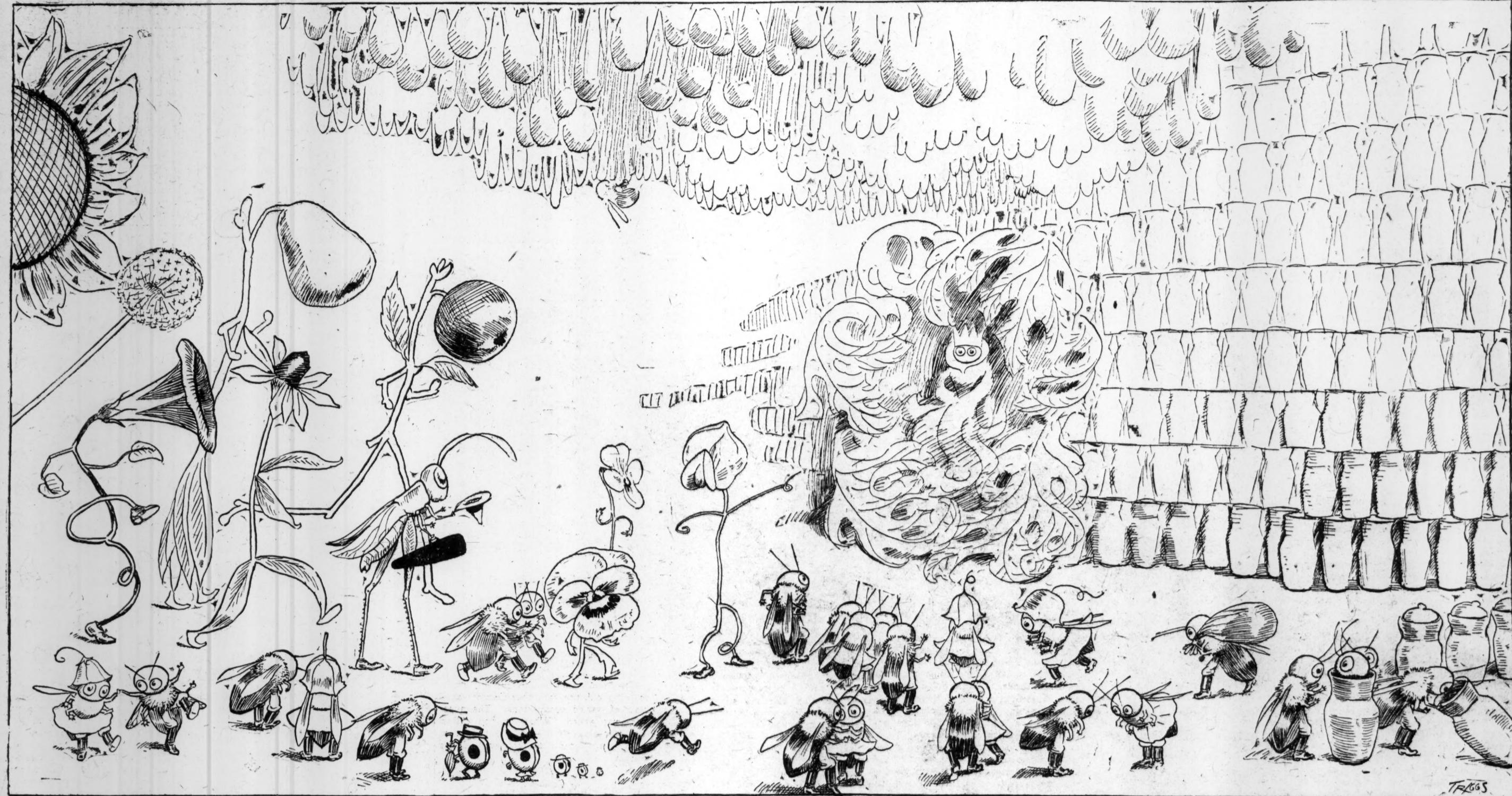


Hydrangea in blossom on shore of pond in Boston public garden

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

In waxen jars of Honey-bees,
And sacs employed by Bumble,
The bees have stored a bumper crop
Nor at high prices grumble.

So now inspection hour is come,
The flowers invited in
To view the crop their industry
Enabled bees to "bin."

Comes Morning Glory, stepping high.
And dancing to the tune
His phonograph is pouring out
About the Days of June.

Comes Black Eyed Susan, chirk and gay,
With pretty yellow ruffle,
And Pansy, Violet, Sweet Pea,
Are in their gayest duffle.

The apple blossoms all are gone,
They've turned to rosy apples,
Like pear they prove the mighty task
A tiny fruit flow'r grapples.

Comes Dandy Lion, thrusting in
His fluffy white coiffure;
He begs that nobody will breathe,
His hair might disappear.

Comes Hop, who's brought his violin
And bows with grace bewildering;
And Mist'r and Missis Lady Bug,
With half a dozen children.

(You see the children smaller grow,
And small and still more small;
Those smaller, then, than number three,
We cannot see at all.)

And Father Sunflower shows his face,
He's welcome here indeed;
The youngsters' sport he's come to see,
He's also gone to seed.

The Queen, enthroned in Autumn leaves—
Bright leaves that make a tome
Where one may read of summer time—
Proclaims the Harvest Home.

BOY SCOUTS AND USEFUL BIRDS

IN order to further the interest of the boy scouts in birdcraft, Chief Scout Executive James E. West is completing a plan of cooperation with the game and fish departments of the various states. This will not only present greater opportunities for real scouting among the boys, but at the same time will aid the wardens in their program for conservation.

The first subject to be considered will be that of bird protection. The habits of birds, their economical value, how they assist the farmer and help the natural resources of the country will be closely studied by the scouts. They will also learn how these little songsters add to the enjoyment of persons in the woods, and will finally come to realize that it is better to save their lives than to destroy them. An important feature of this campaign is that the boys will take cameras with them on their expeditions through the woods while they are studying bird life, says the Philadelphia North American.

This plan of cooperation is being enthusiastically pushed and letters have been received from game wardens throughout the country supporting the efforts of the scout leaders. Talbot Denmead, attorney for the Maryland department of game and fish protection, wrote to Mr. West as follows:

"Personally I have found here in this state that a large majority of the violations of the laws prohibiting the destruction of song birds are by boys and foreigners. I have endeavored to interest our local troops in the question and have offered to help them in any way possible. I am sure if the boy scouts of Maryland would take a stand in this matter we could get better laws and better enforcement in Maryland."

John H. Wallace, Jr., commissioner of the Alabama department of game and fish, who is also interested in the plan, wrote as follows:

"We hold that no surer way can be found for the preservation of the treasures of nature's storehouse than by teaching our little men and women the inestimable value of our natural assets,

WONDERS OF THE SARGASSO SEA

THE steamer Michael Sars, of 226 gross tons, which is maintained by the Norwegian fisheries department, recently carried out a three months' exploring cruise, in the course of which she visited the Sargasso sea.

Others who endorsed the movement were D. F. Hudson, state game warden of the Wyoming game department; M. H. Hoover, chief of publication of the New York conservation commission; J. B. Doolin, warden of the Oklahoma game and fish commission; J. E. Mercer, commissioner of the Georgia department of game and fish; George A. Lincoln, warden of the Iowa department of game and fish.

HAT FOR A SHILLING

At a recent dinner in Springfield, Mass., as reported by the Republican, Clifford B. Potter related many interesting bits of history and described various queer customs of the early days in Springfield. He said that before the revolution, when Springfield had but 1200 population, the older residents were speaking their regret of youthful frivolities, especially among the young men. The trouble seemed to be that garments were too highly colored and buttons were too gay. Men's hats, in strange contrast with the present day status of the hat question, were much more expensive than those of women. The men could not buy one that was good for less than \$5, while a shilling would nearly always cover the price of a woman's hat. When long trousers were first introduced many were opposed to them on the ground that they might not be durable.

It seems that the first clock was brought to Springfield in 1753. It attracted much attention and people came from all over the valley to watch it work and hear it strike. It was brought by Jonathan Dwight. The first organ brought was played by blowing into one end and used to give the pitch to people playing other instruments. It is recorded that Samuel Warner "presided" at this organ for a period of 42 years.

amount as materially to impede vessels in passing over this part of the ocean. "All sorts of small aquatic and insect life flourish around the borders of the Sargasso sea. There are numberless varieties of fish, molluscs, shrimps, crabs and water fleas. Almost invariably this life takes on the protective color of the masses of yellow in which it lives. Some of these inhabitants of the Sargasso sea are found nowhere else. There is a transparent shrimp that has wondrous eyes on the end of long pedicels. These eyes are many-faceted and each facet sheds a brilliant greenish light and sparkles like a splendid gem. Even the spangles are unique. Some build nests in which to hatch their young."

These facts were fully confirmed by the investigations undertaken by the Michael Sars, as it is reported that the expedition secured over 150 new species of fish.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

THE QUILT

I made it every stitch myself!
Now, this was grandma's dress;
And this was mother's wedding-gown
(They bought it way in London town)
That pink belonged to Bess;
And see, this cunning lilac sprig,
I wore that till I got too big.
I sewed my quilt in summertime
Under the apple trees.
The clovers tried to help me sew.
They bobbed their heads and bowed so
low,
And swayed in every breeze.
My quilt in winter seems to hold
The summer's green and blue and gold.
—Selected.

HOW MANY CAKES?

Mrs. Jones had baked some nice little cakes. When she counted them two by two, three by three, four by four, five by five and six by six there was always one odd cake left over. But when she counted them seven by seven they just came out even. How many cakes did Mrs. Jones baked. (Answer, 30.)—New York World.

WHY?

WHY DO some signals on railways have a white screen? It is not at all an uncommon sight to see a clean white board at the back of a signal, says the Children's Magazine. The white board is placed in this position in order that the signal may stand out clearly, and the board is kept constantly clean and white. These boards appear in position where there are houses or dark walls behind the signal, which confuse the view and thus prevent the engine driver seeing clearly and immediately at a glance how the signal is set. Where a signal is high and stands out against the sky, of course a whitened board is not needed for a background. These boards are usually seen at railway stations, and are often used at the back of the signal when it is close against a wall or arch, the brick-work itself at the back is often whitewashed.

THE HIGHEST RAILWAY

The highest point of the Switzerland railways is on the Matterhorn railway, completed recently, says Uncle Remus' Home Magazine. It is at a station on the north side of the Matterhorn, which marks a height of 14,082 feet, only 65 feet below the summit of the mountain. This is the highest railway point in Europe, while the highest point reached in North America is 14,000 feet, on the road up Pike's Peak, in Colorado. The distinction of having the highest railway in the world belongs to South America. On the Central Peruvian railway, a point is reached which is 15,774 feet above sea level.

LEMON-DROPS

Strain the juice of three or four lemons into a bowl, then mix powdered sugar with it until it is quite thick. Put it into a pan and let boil for five minutes, stirring it constantly. Drop it from the end of a spoon upon writing paper, and when cold, keep the drops in tin cans until wanted.—Children's Star.

BLACKBIRD TRAINED TO SING

THE blackbird, which belongs to the thrush family, has strong imitative powers and has even been taught to speak. There is not much variety in its natural song, but its voice has a pure, flute-like tone and full volume, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The bird is very susceptible of being trained, and when reared by hand from the nest is capable of forming strong attachments and makes itself a great favorite.

When a blackbird is six or eight weeks old his training should be begun. Take him to a quiet room, away from any other birds, and each night and morning whilst the portion of the tune you wish him to learn or play it on the flute. Feed him before you begin and put a fat, lively worm where he can see it. After you have whistled or played the air, say 20 times, stop so that the bird may

have an opportunity of imitating it. If he should make the attempt, give him the worm at once, praising and caressing him meanwhile. He will soon begin to see why a reward was given to him, and he will not be slow in trying to earn it. When once he has learned the tune he will never forget it, and it will pass into and become a part of his song.

After the blackbird has completed his education he should be placed near some other singing bird, whose notes he would soon learn and blend with his own.

WHY THEY GROW

Lulu was watching her mother working among the flowers. "Mamma, I know why flowers grow," she said; "they want to get out of the dirt."—Christian Intelligencer.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

STILT TOURNAMENT

THE "stilt tournament" is a game which will interest all the boys. To play this game mark off a circle about 20 feet in diameter. Then choose sides having from 8 to 10 men on a team. All players must be mounted on stilts and it is best to use rather short stilts. The object of the game is for one team to drive the other from the circle. This is done by the players leaning against each other or pressing one another out of the circle.

As it takes but a slight push to cause a player to dismount from his stilts or to leave the circle, there should, therefore, be no rough play.

Any player who has the misfortune to lose his balance, causing him to dismount, from his stilts or to be forced outside the circle, must be counted out.—What to Do.

SAND PUTTING RACE

Some old tennis balls are wanted and a certain number of deep holes—not very large in circumference—are dug anywhere about in the sand. They are numbered at random, either with a bamboo cane flying a numbered banner or by merely drawing the numbers on the ground by the holes. The winning post consists of a sunken bucket.

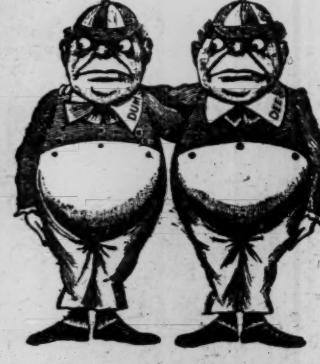
The start takes place from a line on which all the racing balls lie. Spades are used for driving. At the word "go" the balls are driven toward hole I. A scramble ensues to reach it first, and when ball has been holed the spade has to get it out—no hands allowed—and off it goes to hole II. This may be quite a long way from the first, so backward and forward the players fly till finally the bucket is the last to receive the ball. The first in wins.—New York Tribune.

THE : CHILDREN'S : PAGE

GROWTH OF ENGLISH TOY TRADE

ANYONE who has had even a little to do with the modern child can hardly have helped being struck by the enormous advance, both in ingenuity and finish, manifested in the modern toy as compared with the article to which he was himself accustomed in his boyhood, says a London special. Seeing this outward manifestation of an evident activity in the toy trade, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Hamley, whose name is probably far and away the best known to the public in connection with toys, to learn something concerning the industry with which he is so prominently associated.

Mr. Hamley was quite ready to give all the information he could and entered into the subject with the enthusiasm born of 25 years personal experience in the toy trade, to say nothing of the long experience of his father and also of



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TWEEDLE-DEE AND TWEEDLE-DUM

From "Alice in Wonderland."

MOUSER

Famous Dick Whittington cat.



reproduced by permission of Messrs. Hamley Bros., Ltd.)

his grandfather before him. Mr. Hamley had no doubt whatever as to the prosperity of the English toy trade; not only had the one establishment bearing his name increased sixfold within his experience, but on all sides there were evidences of new centers for the manufacture and sale of playthings for the rising generation. Asked whether the development noticeable in England was also in progress in France and Germany, Mr. Hamley replied that so far as he could say anything, as a result of the visits he paid to the continent from time to time, there appeared to have been no particular development in the toy trade in France and Germany. He was led to this conclusion by the fact that he had dealings with a number of toy concerns, and he could not remember any addition to their number, in fact he had not seen any fresh toy shops during his visits, nor did the number of toys obtained from foreign sources tend to increase, as he had ample opportunity to know from the accounts of his business.

Asked by the Monitor representative what were the chief lines of toys obtained from the continent, Mr. Hamley said that little was got from France except the better class of mechanical toy. As an illustration, he pointed to some figures contained in a glass case. One of these, representing a skirt dancer was certainly an exquisite piece of work, both the figure and dress manifesting extraordinary grace. This figure, Mr. Hamley explained could be made to sway and move its arms and legs in a truly remarkable fashion, and work of this nature was not so far undertaken in this country. From Germany, he said, came chiefly the cheaper mechanical toys, sold as a rule at prices ranging from 1d. to 2s. 6d. The Germans, he said, owing to their cheaper labor, were able to turn out things of this sort in bulk at prices which, thanks to the absence of customs barriers in this country, enabled them to defy our competition. Mr. Hamley spoke with regret of the foreign tariffs which tended to restrict the exports of English toys; this he especially deplored in the case of the United States, in which country he was sure there would be an immense demand for English toys. The Americans, he said, seemed to devote themselves more to certain lines. Some new toy would be invented and become the rage, with the result that American manufacturers would turn it by the million. But he was sure that Americans would welcome the immense variety noticeable in English toys if these could be introduced into the country at the same prices as those which ruled on this side of the Atlantic.

The Monitor representative's talk with Mr. Hamley took place while moving about his establishment, and Mr. Hamley pointed to the vast and varied stock of British toys stacked on all sides. No one, he said, could touch us in the matter of rag dolls. Teddy bears, gollywogs and such woolly articles. Again, he pointed to the jigsaw puzzles, and explained that at the time he spent on them was at its highest he spent on their construction as much as £5000 a year in wages alone. The royal family, he said, had for the last three years been constant customers, and a large supply of jigsaw puzzles had found their way into the royal households. It was with regard to the English dolls, however, that Mr. Hamley spoke with most enthusiasm and with the greatest, though truly pardonable, pride. We keep as many as 30 different kinds, he said, wax dolls, china dolls, celluloid dolls and composition dolls and what not, and in each case we keep 14 sizes, with clothes to match. Not only, continued Mr. Hamley, do we keep this vast variety of brand new dolls, but, knowing the destructive nature of children, we undertake to supply eyes, legs, arms,

SIGHTS OF A CALIFORNIA TRIP

CALIFORNIA contains only a small part of the wonders of America, but this state alone presents to the tourist a marvelously varied combination of majesty and beauty, coast and mountain, crystal lakes and highest falls, weird deserts and fertile plains, giant trees and orange groves, each possessing a peculiar fascination all its own. Add to these easily accessible attractions, others new, wild, romantic; rich in adventure and discovery, and the story is but just begun. A Monitor reader sends a sketch of a trip of this kind recently made by two ladies and a man, in the desert region of San Diego county. They started from Warner Springs, a mountain resort some 70 miles by auto stage, east from San Diego.

The hostess, who is quite a collector of Indian relics, had learned of some cliff dweller ruins in the Santa Rose mountains that were said to be easily accessible. She and I, with a reliable man, decided to make the trip. Our outfit necessitated a camp wagon with two stout horses, as we must carry feed and water for our team part of the way, besides everything needed for a week or more out of reach of supplies. We left the Springs March 19, making a dry camp that night, our bed on the sand in our sleeping bags. How the coyotes howled that night! But we soon slept soundly, oblivious, to strange sounds. A glorious sunrise greeted us next morning, with songs of the desert mocking bird. We were in a different world, full of surprises, a new "Alice in Wonderland." Here all vegetation had thorns, and everything with thorns was in bloom. It would seem impossible for animals to live here, but it is the home of the rare mountain sheep, while deer are often seen, and some carnivorous

teeth. Our trail now led through dry lake beds and past strange gypsum strata. Suddenly appeared a fine view of Salton sea, its blue waters looking strangely out of place in this desert. Then the Santa Rose mountains came into view; but the more we traveled toward them, the further away they appeared to be. The days were hot, but the nights delightful. Next day we passed through a fertile valley showing many strange and beautiful flowers. The event of the day was a surprise—a clear blue lake, stretching out over the desert sands. Looking for a camping place next night we found an old prospector's cabin, which to our delight proved to be inhabited. The long old man was no less pleased to see us, doing everything he could to entertain us, and he did it royally. He brought vegetables and even strawberries (in March) from his garden; he in turn sharing our supplies.

Space does not allow of reference to the many wonderful playthings which Mr. Hamley pointed out, but the net impression made was that, so far as his playthings are concerned, the modern child is brought up in singularly favorable circumstances.

King's Wish

A pathetic little story is told of the King of Spain, who one day when out with his nurse, saw some little boys of his own size and wanted to play with them. "Why must I not?" he questioned his nurse. "Because you are a little King," was the answer.

"Then, if you please, nurse," cried the little fellow, promptly, "I would rather be a little boy."

—Chicago Record Herald.

POTOMAC ONCE AN INLAND SEA

THE great Potomac gorge was not always, as it is today, one of the most beautiful and picturesque of river valleys. The United States geological survey has recently published a geological folio describing about 460 square miles, including a portion of the Potomac valley—the areas known as the Pawpaw and Hancook quadrangles, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. This folio (No. 179), which was written by George W. Stose, contains a most interesting account of the gradual cutting down by the river of this deep gorge during thousands of years.

The area is located in a part of the Potomac valley where the river winds in great curves through a deep gorge with densely wooded slopes. As the railroad traveler swings around these sharp bends which almost meet before they reverse and realizes that it takes three times as long to ride between two points as it would to go in a straight line, he may wonder how the river acquired such a course.

In a view from the tops of the ridges, it can be seen that many of the hill-tops are flat and of about the same altitude, and that if the valleys were filled up they would form a nearly level plain.

This feature is also excellently shown by the topographic map which forms a part of the folio. Mr. Stose says that many thousand years ago the Potomac flowed toward the sea upon this plain, which at that time was much lower in altitude—in fact, so near the level of the sea that the stream was very sluggish and wandered about in its valley, as is the custom of streams with low grade, such as the Mississippi. Later, when the interior of the continent was somewhat elevated, the streams became "rejuvenated" and cut down their channels, first into the soft detritus which had accumulated in the flat valley and eventually into the hard rocks beneath.

As the continent rose still higher, they cut deeper into the rocks, and, as a result, the Potomac is now deeply entrenched in these winding gorges. One stream in the area, however, is making a change by cutting off a meander and taking a short cut through a hill, producing a beautiful cataract. This stream is shown in the photographic illustrations of the folio, as are also the remnants of the elevated plain on the hills, once the valley of the Potomac.

Other marvelous features which the

traveler may observe from the car window in passing through this area are the great rock folds. One arch of rock that has been truncated by the river and is visible from the train and canal is of such interest to geologists that it has attracted visitors from all parts of the world and is illustrated in most text books on geology. Other folds, not visible from the train but readily accessible to those interested, have the form of great saw teeth rising above the crest of a hill. These rock folds are the record of the great mountain-making forces which crushed and folded the rocks as they were raised out of the sea.

Many of the rocks are full of well-preserved fossil shells. Some that have long, banded, fluted wings are called butterflies by the natives. These fossils were shells of living creatures that inhabited the sands and muds of a sea that covered this region long ages ago. All the rocks now at the surface of this area are hardened sediments that were deposited on the shore and on the bottom of the sea, and the shells of the animals that lived in these waters were buried in sediments and were hardened with them. Now we find them beautifully preserved in stone.

Little Problem

31. "How many marbles have you?" asked Fred's mother. "Well," said Fred, "if you add one quarter to one third of the number, you will have ten more than half the number." How many marbles had Fred?

Answer to Little Problem No. 30—Hicks walked for nine days, and as he walked 117 miles altogether, his average was 13 miles. As his increase was regular each day, he must have walked the exact average on the middle day—namely, the fifth day. Thus on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth days he must have walked 14, 15, 16 and 17 miles, and on the fourth, third, second and first days he must have walked 12, 11, 10 and 9 miles. By adding these figures together we get 117 miles, which shows that the answer is correct.

SCHOOL IS NOTED

What city in England should a hungry boy live in?

Eat-on (Eton).—Sacramento Union.

MAPLE AND PINE

Said the maple to the pine, "Don't you want a dress like mine, Turning into gorgeous colors In September?"

"Well," replied the little pine, "I will own it's very fine While it lasts you; but how is it December?"

"I'm contented," said the pine, "In this handsome dress of green; And to change it I don't see Sufficient reason."

"Now, dear maple," said the pine, "Don't you want a dress like mine That will last and look well In any season?"

"No, I thank you, little pine," Said the maple, "I decline, Since for autumn reds and yellows I've a passion."

"Those green dresses look so strange When the oaks and beeches change; Why? I couldn't bear to be so Out of fashion!"

—Progressive Teacher.

COIN TRICK

This is a very simple and effective trick. The articles required to perform it are a glass of water, a silver half dollar, a handkerchief and a round piece of glass, the size of a silver half dollar. Conceal the glass disc in the palm of the hand and show the audience the half dollar. Hold the handkerchief in one hand and place the hand holding the coin and disc under it so that the disc can be grasped by the hand holding the handkerchief. Remove the coin by holding it in the palm of the hand and slip it, unobserved, into a pocket.

Ask some one in the audience to hold the handkerchief with the enclosed disc and ask him to let it drop into the glass of water as the handkerchief covers both. The falling glass can be heard, but upon removing the handkerchief nothing can be seen of the half dollar. The circular glass disc cannot be seen in the water.—Popular Mechanics.

HARPIST

The infant-class teacher was trying to bring out the fact that David was a man of varied occupations. The question was asked, "What do you call a man who plays on a harp?" A younger girl quickly answered, "An Italian."—Zion's Herald.

UNSOCIABLE

What are the most unsociable things in the world?

Milestones, because you never see two of them together.—New York World.

CAMERA CONTEST



ASKING FOR DINNER
Florida cat that sits up and calls for its meals

Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

FISHES THAT BUILD NESTS

AS Dick turned from the window where he watched the robins build their nest, he jolted the glass of goldfish.

"Sorry I frightened them," Dick said, as the wee fishes circled their prison. "But fishes aren't interesting like birds. They don't build nests."

"Some do," said Uncle Richard, shutting his book.

"Fishes build nests!" exclaimed Dick, incredulously.

"To be sure, many do no more than pick out a good place to lay the eggs," acknowledged Uncle Richard. "Sunfish and black bass, though, clear away weeds and stones from the spot they select before they lay the eggs there."

"Catfish do that, too. Why, a pair of American catfish in an aquarium moved a gallon of pebbles to the end of the tank, the first night they spent in it! Part of the pebbles were three-quarters of an inch through. They cleared a space two feet long and over a foot wide. And when some one next morning sprinkled a pint more of gravel on the cleared place, they had that away in a few moments."

"A catfish in Australia uses the stones it finds near its nest to pile in a heap over the eggs to protect them. Father Catfish stands guard for several weeks after the small fry hatch; among fishes it is usually the father, not the mother, that looks after the young."

"The mudfish is another that has a nest. It makes it in mud, as you might guess. Mother Mudfish doesn't even help care of the nest; Father Mudfish does it all alone."

"How can he?" interrupted Dick. "He hasn't anything to do with it!"

"He scoops out a hollow by swinging his body round and round in the soft School Times.

LEARNING HOW TO SAIL A BOAT

EVERY boy ought to know how to sail a boat. It is always best to begin with a small boat and a single sail. By learning how one sail works one is better prepared to learn the manner in which additional sails help it. A small catboat or a good wide sharpie, with a leg of mutton sail, is the best for a boy to begin with. Never start with a boat that carries a jib. Very few amateur sailors understand the use of a jib, simply because they never mastered the uses of the mainsail.

For the beginner there should be something at the masthead to tell him the exact direction of the wind. Any little bit of bunting on a wire that will turn freely will answer the purpose, but it should be high enough above the mast to prevent it from getting into the pulley at the masthead when it hangs in a calm.

The first thing to look at in buying a boat, says the New York Sun, is to see that the sail sets as flat as possible, because if a sail has too much belly in it, it holds the wind instead of letting it slide off, and no boat will sail well that does not spill the wind freely out of its sails.

The action of the wind in moving a boat in any given direction depends on the resistance of the water, and it is to supply this resistance to going sideways that boats are provided with keels and centerboards. A boat should be difficult to move sideways and very easy to move forward.

Unless you are going straight before the wind the wind will be always trying to blow your boat sideways, but as it does not move easily in that direction it follows what is called the line of least resistance and goes forward.

The theory of sailing is the theory of the catch on a door. When you slam a door shut, the door jamb strikes the catch on the bevelled edge, and as the rim of the lock prevents the catch from going sideways it slides into the door.

Substitute the wind for the door jamb and a sail for the catch, with the keel

of the boat for the rim of the lock. When the wind strikes the sail and tries to push it back the keel holds it, so the wind pushes the boat forward, just as the door jamb pushes the catch forward.

The wind must always be allowed to slide off the sail, to push it on one side as it goes by, like the jamb pushing the door catch, or your boat will be upset.

The first thing to learn in sailing a boat is always so that the angle of incidence made by the wind shall be in line with the keel of the boat. The angle of incidence is the angle at which the wind strikes the sail. The angle of reflection is that at which the wind would rebound from the sail if it were a rubber ball. The little telltale, as it is called, at the masthead will always show the angle of incidence for the wind.

GREAT HUNTER

The talk had turned upon hunting, and by and by one of the adult visitors, noting Jamie's rapt and eager look, remarked cheerily.

"Well, sonny, I don't suppose you've had a chance to do much hunting yet?"

"Not many kinds, but lots of it," explained Jimmie. "I've never hunted bears or lions, but I've hunted grannie's spectacles 'most all over the world!"—Western Christian Advocate.

KEPT UP HIS END

Mark Lemon in one of his books tells of a fat little urchin who passed his instructor on the street without bowing. "What has become of your manners, sir?" cried the teacher, shocked and frowning. "It seems to me that you are better fed than taught."

"Yes, sir," replied the boy solemnly, "I feeds myself, sir."

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with subjects of general interest.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—News papers published at sea were first regarded as a novelty and contained but little reading matter, the space being taken up with advertisements, but at the present time the newspapers printed aboard ship are containing the happenings of the world—a long-dreamed-of project, made possible by wireless telegraphy. In 1904 Marconi wrote that the paper published at sea would spring into great favor, for it was absolutely unique and occupied an entirely new field.

TODAY the news service is as certain as on shore and in addition to the news features of the paper there are articles on a variety of subjects most ably edited. On the last westward trip of the Lusitania the Daily Bulletin was increased to 12 pages because of the increased demand for advertising and news space.

PITTSBURGH SUN—Trade extension tours as a means of attracting attention to a city and promoting business relations between it and its territory are no longer a mere experiment, nor are they looked upon as "junketing trips." For more than 10 years Pittsburgh business men have been taking trips in special trains over territory from which trade might be drawn to this city and they have found the plan to be practicable and productive of good results. There should be no doubt at all, then, that the great tour of western and southwestern states that starts with a "Made in Pittsburgh" special train will prove a splendid success. The train itself, every part of it made in Pittsburgh, will be a remarkable advertisement of our diversified industries. But in addition the train is loaded with many other exhibits of Pittsburgh products, and its list of boomers includes representatives of practically every industry and line of business who will talk of the advantages of dealing with Pittsburgh, from the time they leave until they return. The excursion is under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Its itinerary takes in 18 states, from the lakes to the gulf, and

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

AGRICULTURE HAS FRIENDS

A scholar says that culture may be divided into three classes—musical, literary and artistic. He may be correct, but there are those who wouldn't take the three for agriculture.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE ROYAL RING

The harvest song is ringing. And that's the royal ring! Who can beat the singing? When the dollars start to sing? —Detroit Free Press.

WORKS ARE LOFTY

"Do you see yonder man? He is one of our high-standard authors." "Indeed! What are his principal works?" "The flags on our principal skyscrapers."—San Francisco Examiner.

NOTHING COMMON WANTED

"They say that Mrs. Neurich is becoming more discriminating every day." "Yes, indeed; you should have seen how mortified she was when she learned that her husband owned common stock in a railroad."—Satire.

MODEST AMBITION

"I don't want to be a millionaire, but I would like to be rich enough to afford one thing." "And what is that?" "To have new potatoes when they're really new."—Spokane Chronicle

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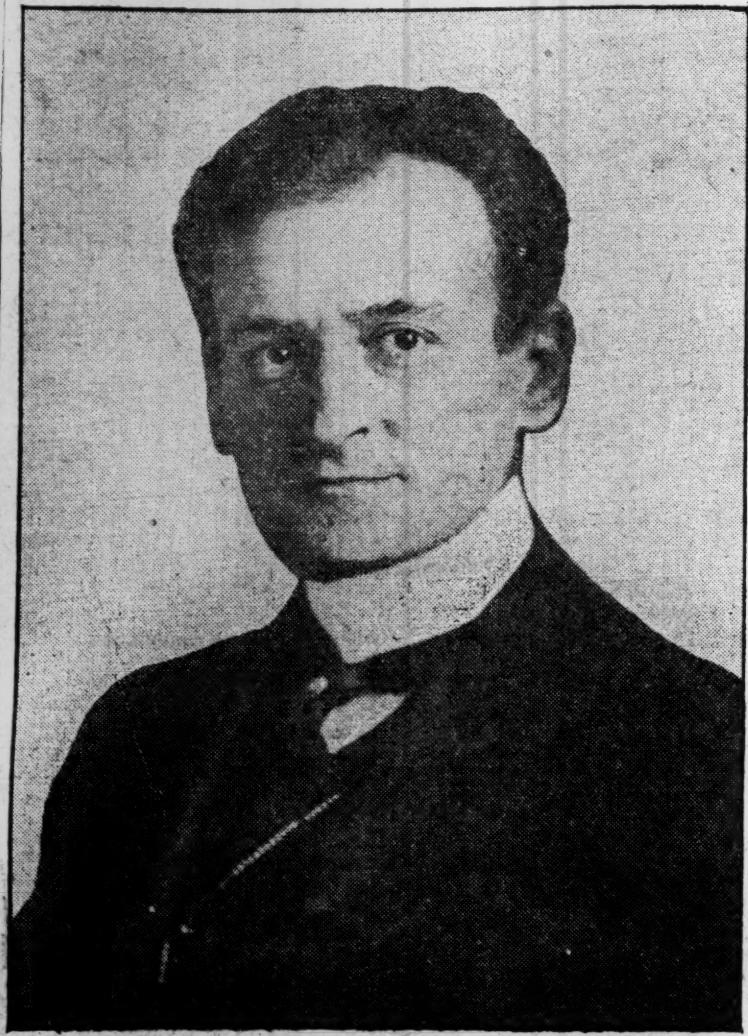
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Symphony Men Predict Large Season

SYMPHONY SEASON NEARING

New Players in String and Wind Sections of Orchestra to Take Places of Retiring Members

MUSICAL PUBLIC ALERT FOR DR. MUCK



(Photo by Garo, Boston)

Coming of renowned interpreter of orchestral masters stirs anticipations of symphony orchestra patrons

ACCORDING to predictions of the Symphony hall managers, the demand for season tickets at the Symphony concert auction sales this year, owing to the return of Dr. Karl Muck as conductor, will be far greater than in any previous year. The predictions are based on advance orders reported from the ticket agents who act as brokers and brokers for patrons of the concerts, choosing locations and offering premiums according to the exigencies of the sale. How many persons will attend the auctions to bid for seats on their own account there is no way of telling advance.

The desirable end of such demand, so far as the managers are concerned, would be a complete subscription of the Saturday night concerts. The Friday afternoon rehearsals, may be expected, as in former years, to sell out entirely anyway. The only difference that can come in will be in the size of the premiums offered the auctioneer.

In the Carnegie hall series of concerts in New York, where subscription books are opened and a flat scale of prices prevails, the demand has surpassed former records. Less than 100 seats remain, managers report, for the five Thursday night concerts in that city of the monthly tour. Every box in Carnegie hall is reported sold for that series of concerts. For the Saturday afternoon series there are about 100 seats, which have not yet been taken by subscription, and to counterbalance these there are

more than enough applications now on file, it is said, to take every one of them.

New players in the Boston Symphony orchestra the coming season include Otto Urak, who will sit at the first desk of the cello section with Mr. Warnke; Walther Habenich, who will be the principal of the second violin section; Albert Chevrot, who will be the third flutist; Pierre Fosse, who will be the third oboist; Max Fuhrmann, who will play in the bassoon section; Maurice Koessler, who will play on the first violin side; Ernst Huebner, who will play fourth horn; Bruno Steinke, who will play in the cello section; and Mr. Berliner, formerly with the Boston opera house orchestra, who will be one of the viola players.

Mr. Urak has been cello soloist of the Bayreuth festival orchestra. Mr. Habenich has been first concert-master of the Philharmonic orchestra of Kiel, Germany. Mr. Koessler has been at the second desk of the first violins in the Royal opera, Berlin. Mr. Chevrot has the distinction of winning the first prize for flute playing at the Paris conservatory. Mr. Fosse has won the first prize at the Paris conservatory in the oboe. Dr. Muck is understood to be responsible for all the new appointments.

Retiring members of the orchestra include Messrs. Kraft, Barleben, Eichheim, Schroeder, Hadley, Fox, Sautel, Regestein, Smalley and Schumann.

MUSIC NOTES
Expecting a larger registration than they have had in any previous year, the officers of the New England Conservatory of Music are preparing for the first day of school, Sept. 19. Already many students have arrived and have taken their pick of the board and room opportunities that are held out every fall in the musical quarter of the city. This quarter, lying in the square mile to the east, north and south of the conservatory building, increases the number of inhabitants of Boston by at least 2000 when the students arrive for the winter's work.

Counting students who will live out of town, at least 3000 men and women will attend the conservatory classes this year; and more, too, if the registration exceeds the record of last year.

The reduced price on season tickets for the Boston opera season with the requirement of 25 per cent deposit continues in the sale of the box office of the opera house on Huntington avenue. The office is open from 10 to 3 o'clock daily.

The Worcester County Musical Association gives its fifty-fifth festival in Mechanics hall, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20 to Oct. 4, presenting "Hora Novissima" and "Ruth" as its principal choral numbers, with Arthur Mees conducting. The orchestra will be Boston Symphony men under the lead of Gustav Striebel. The soloists include the following: Soprano, Miss Alma Gluck, Mrs. Caroline Hudson; Alexander; contralto, Mrs. Louise Homer, Miss Margaret Keyes; tenor, Lambert Murphy, William Wheeler; baritone, Reinold Werenrath, Horatio Connell; violinist, Miss Irma Seydel; pianist, Mme. Yolande Mero.

Among the recent events in the sum-

OF THE WORKS OF GEORGES BIZET

"Carmen," Now Long Popular Everywhere, Not Successful at First, Though Composer Saw It Accepted in Vienna

WHAT some French writers have called the myth of the failure of "Carmen" is generally accepted as fact. The story of Georges Bizet's repeated brave efforts to write what would reach the public heart and establish his work as successful—that means really as having a message of inspiration or cheer for the world—is always an encouragement, no matter how often told. For he succeeded, even in the moment when he seemed to fail. The historian of today is a little loath, therefore, to accept the verdict that "Carmen" was not a total failure at its debut, but was accepted at first hearing as an excellent work and had a decent run of 40 performances.

Bizet's enthusiastic biographer, Pigot, will have none of this shattering of a favorite tradition. He finds that even granting the 40 performances—to be exact they were 37—this is negligible in the light of what "Carmen" has since achieved. The time came when the director of the Opera Comique could say, "My theater has given 'Carmen' 1400 times," and when every music center of any importance had perhaps had bigger houses for "Carmen" than for any other work.

The list of Bizet's works, as viewed in the sympathetic pages of Pigot's biography, is a surprise to those who are inclined to think of him as a man of a single masterpiece. The generosity of the historian makes a masterpiece even of "Djamilie." Yet one recalls that a few years ago there was talk of preparing an English version of this charming little operetta for the use of the students at the New England conservatory. But partly on the advice of Mr. Lang, always in the van of progress, this sparkling and tuneful music was rejected, and the conservatory pupils lost the pleasure which singers must all find in the essentially tuneful and vocal music of Bizet. But this choice was made at a moment when ultra modern music was much in the public ear, and anything which partakes of the simple clear brightness of Mozart, as certainly Bizet's writing does, sounded childish. The time is no doubt coming when again music of the childlike quality will be welcome, just as the simple poets have held their own even along with the admiration for the stately dignities of a Milton or the riddles of a Browning. It takes all sorts of people to make a world, we say, and it certainly takes all sorts of music to make a repertoire.

Bizet's Career
Georges Bizet seems to have been from the first a prize pupil of whom much was expected. He was, in his early days at the Conservatory in Paris, a pianist of great brilliancy. His admirers were amazed on his return from Rome to find that he had changed into a player of dreamy moods, tenderly feeling the keys for depth of color and expression. He was also a remarkable sight-reader of symphonic scores at the piano.

Pigot says that only his youth prevented Bizet from being accounted a first prize in the Prix de Rome concours in the cantata "David." No one was given first prize and Bizet, given the second, was really the first. Another of his early successes was with "Doctor Miracle," wherein he and Lecocq shared a prize offered by the Opera Bouffe of Paris. It is said that Lecocq found thus his first impetus toward light opera.

Bizet, however, went on his way for higher prizes. His "Clovis et Clotilde," called a scene lyrique, next year won the Prix de Rome and his piece had a public performance with great eclat.

From Rome he sent back an opera bouffe, "Don Procopio." On its hearing one wrote: "A touch easy and brilliant, a style youthful and bold, splendid qualities for comedy, for which the author seems to have a special gift."

"Vasco de Gama," called a descriptive symphony with chorus, was the next envoi to Paris from Rome. It was later printed as a posthumous work. A suite d'orchestre was the third, which had considerable success.

On Bizet's return to Paris he offered for his debut at the Opera Comique an opera bouffe named "La Guzla de l'Emir"; but receiving soon after another libretto, the "Pearl Fishers," he promptly withdrew his "Guzla de l'Emir," though it was already in rehearsal. His biographer explains this act as a sign of the deep artistic sincerity of Bizet. He wished to be judged first not as a writer of comic opera but of serious lyrical drama. He saw the opportunity, and sacrificed what a mere seeker for publicity might have thought a chance for advertisement. The "Pearl Fishers" was an opportunity made possible by a gift to the Theatre Lyrique by one of the Beaux art judges on retiring. He had endowed the theater with the requirement that a young "prix de Rome" should have an opportunity, not for a mere scholastic debut, such as the Opera Comique afforded the returning Rome men, but for a finished production of a large and ambitious work in the regular course of the theater's season. Of course this was the larger opportunity. "Guzla" was burned, like "Ivan the Terrible," afterward, and "Griselidis"—manuscripts that would today be of high interest to the world.

Tendencies
At this period Bizet was accused by the fastidious Parisian critics of a tendency to Wagnerianism—a tendency then much deprecated by the French. But

Pigot while admitting that Bizet in his early works showed the influence of Hallye, Gounod and Verdi, says that there is not a trace of Wagner anywhere in him. Bizet had no profound admiration for the great German. He found that "Rienzi" was a work of astonishing vitality, of olympian power, but judged the music decadent, not music of the future. It is to be noted here that Offenbach, whose graceful muse charmed Paris so long, and charms us today, thought Wagner "a Berlioz with the melody left out." Berlioz, by the way, was one of the first to recognize the promise in the young Bizet.

Nine months after "Djamilie" came "L'Arlesienne," this time a scene laid in France, in fair Provence. The drama is Daudet's and the work of Bizet is really incidental music, 24 numbers. The work was an attempt to restore the old time melodrama in its true sense—a drama enhanced, and colored by music, the drama retaining the lead. The work has come today to have quite a different significance, however.

This work seems to have won more praise than anything of Bizet's on its first appearance. The work has depth of charm and beauty, in both words and music; yet had only 15 performances at the time of its debut. But the orchestral suite which was made of the music has since been one of the most successful works in the repertoire of nearly all orchestras, both in France and in other countries. After "Carmen's" success had arrived, there was some debate over the reproduction of "L'Arlesienne," but at last the Odeon brought it out in 1885.

The success was so great that the usual time of closing the theater was delayed two weeks, and since then the piece has always been included in the regular repertoire of the Odeon. It has been played at least 500 times.

The slight success of "Carmen" has already been touched upon, and the effect of this disappointment on Bizet seems to have been severe. Yet he was not without consolation, for the day before he passed away the contract from Vienna arrived, whereby the work was to have a hearing there, the first of French works, says Pigot, to be accepted at Vienna—1875.

The work was an enormous success in the Austrian capital and yet an attempt to revive it in Paris at this time failed, and it was not until 1883, after the opera had had a brilliant career elsewhere in Europe, that the great acclaim of Paris was at last accorded it. The thousandth performance of "Carmen" occurred at Paris in 1904, with a big festival, and the singer of the chief role was, of course, Mme. Calve.

In 1911 a French journal instituted a popular plebiscite to vote on the respective merits of favorite operas for the Opera Comique. "Carmen" received 26,000 votes, the rest as follows: "Manon" 20,000, "Louise" 15,000, "Lakme" 14,000, "Werther" 13,000, "Mignon" 12,000, "Mireille" (a work hardly known in the United States) 10,000, "Barber of Seville" 9,000, "Boheme" 6,500, "Traviata" 5,000.

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REAL ESTATE

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BROOKLINE

TO LET: FURNISHED

TO LET—Gentleman's estate, comprising single brick residence of 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms, with modern conveniences throughout and completely furnished; also a brick stable with room for several horses, carriage coachman's quarters, etc., and ample grounds; conveniently situated near electric cars; will be rented at a moderate price. RUSSELL.

Furnished House

TO LET—End brick house on Beacon street, containing 10 rooms and three bathrooms; fine, spacious, well lighted, three fireplaces, etc.; very nicely furnished throughout and may be hired for a term of years if desired; convenient to the Beaconfield station. RUSSELL.

ASS. VALUE \$10,700

PRICE \$8500

FOR SALE—Single house on Aspinwall street; brick containing 12 rooms, bath and laundry, three fireplaces, hardwood floors, electric lights and all improvements; slightly situated and very convenient to the situation and yet convenient to the Beacon Boulevard; easy access to either office. RUSSELL.

ABERDEEN

FOR SALE—An attractive, moderate size house on Aspinwall street, containing 12 rooms, bath and laundry, three fireplaces, hardwood floors, electric lights, hot-water and hot-air heat; land enough for a garage; will be sold at a reduced price if taken immediately. RUSSELL.

TO BE SUBLET

A most conveniently arranged apartment in Brookline, containing 6 rooms, recent heat, hot water and good janitor service; to be sublet for one year from Sept. 1st, or longer, at \$15.50 per month. No better suite in the market at the price. RUSSELL.

FOR EXCHANGE

Several new apartment houses in Brookline, constructed of stone, and modern conveniences; to good terms on leases; to be sublet for one year from Sept. 1st, or longer, at \$15.50 per month. Non-productive properties in other locations taken; part payment and in some cases as an exchange. Full particulars at either office. RUSSELL.

Brookline Apartments

Many of them in buildings exclusively in our charge, which we can guarantee sufficient heat, continuous hot water and proper janitor service. Detailed lists at either office. RUSSELL.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE
219 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLINE VILLAGE
CARRIAGE SERVICE AT COOLIDGE CORNER OFFICE

SPECIAL NOTICE - TO TRUSTEES

OR OTHERS OWNING NON-PRODUCTIVE

REAL ESTATE

FOR EXCHANGE—Several desirable Investment Properties varying from \$50,000 to \$500,000. Full commission paid to brokers.

W. J. McDONALD

95 Milk Street

GEORGE W. HALL

60 STATE ST.

FARMS A SPECIALTY

145-ACRE STOCK FARM, 21 miles from Boston, 1½ miles to a live, thriving town; stone and steel barns; estimated 1000 cords of standing wood; cuts 65 tons of hay; 14-room house; 2 stables; silos; price includes 20 cows, horse, barn and house; hay and farm tools; in fact, everything needed on a first-class farm; milk sells at door for 2 cents per can; you can buy this for \$900.00 cash. Details at 60 State St., Boston.

ANDOVER—70 acres, 5 acres of crops, cuts 40 tons of hay; 90 apple trees, pears, grapes, raspberries and other small fruits; land, stone and steel barns; well water, 2-room house; stock barn 20x30, with fine cellar; 2 hen houses; 60 feet long; 1 mile to village; near schools; good roads; personal property \$7500. Shown by WILLIAM H. FISH, 41 Woburn st., Reading, Mass. Details at 60 State St., Boston.

W. J. McDONALD, farmer's farm, 75 acres, 25 acres mowing and tillage, estimated 400 cords of wood ready to cut; plenty of fruit for home use; land level, rich, loamy; good soil; fine buildings; good location; old-fashioned 8-room dwelling, good shade, water in house; stable 40x50, with lean-to; workshop, wood shop, etc.; good roads; several colony houses; price includes 2 cows, 2 heifers, 50 R. I. hens, Concord bugs, work harnesses; \$4800, one half cash. Details at 60 State St., Boston.

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EQUIPPED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
Resident janitor, continuous hot water, steam heat, electric elevator service. Combination wall safe in every apartment. Wash tray in each kitchenette, also refrigerator, gas stove and sink. Vacuum system of cleaning free to all tenants. Fire alarm system on each floor.

These apartments are the most modern and up-to-date small ones in Boston. Ready for occupancy Sept. 20.

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CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The period of announcements and forecasts of the approaching musical season has opened with the usual—in some respects more than usual—enthusiasm and optimism. The Chicago grand opera company is so thoroughly established now and its success last season was so gratifying to its own directors and the musical public in general that the plans and announcements of its managers find numerous and interested readers. One of the most gratifying facts is the statement that the subscription sale for the coming season is \$30,000 larger than it was at this time last year. It is a matter of common knowledge that last year's season closed with balance on the right side of the ledger, hence the manager's forecast for the coming season is unusually cheery.

One of the difficult problems of the operatic director is to supply a sufficient number of novelties each season. The list last year was particularly brilliant, including, it will be remembered, the first American performance of Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna," the same composer's "The Secret of Susanne," Massenet's "The Juggler of Notre Dame," and Herbert's "Natoma." Among this season's new things are promised Zandouï's "Conehita," which was one of the pronounced successes of the last London season; Kein's "Kuhreigen," a very recent German opera; Goldmark's "The Cricket on the Hearth," Massenet's "He-rodiade," which Miss Mary Garden will sing for the first time in America; also the same composer's "La Navarraise," and "The Quarreling Lovers," by Parelli, one of the conductors of the Chicago company, which was sung for the first time last spring in Philadelphia with great success. Other novelties will probably be announced before the opening of the season, which will be Tuesday, Nov. 26. The favorites of last season,

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NEWSPAPERS ON CHINESE WALLS

In the customs statistics of Newchow, China, for 1911, there appears as a separate item under the heading of paper an importation of 4,211,872 pounds of old newspapers, valued at \$71,138, according to the National Review of Shanghai. This is a new feature. These old newspapers, which appear to be mostly British, are in extensive demand in the Newchow district for wall paper to advance prices still further.

STUDIO-NOTES

Leon Marx, violinist, who was assistant concert master of the Chicago grand opera company during the last season, will spend 30 weeks of the present season in concert tour extending from coast to coast. With three assisting artists, he will begin the tour on Oct. 5. The company will be known as the Bergen-Marx concert company and is under the management of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau.

EAGLE CAP MT.

TO BE MEASURED

BAKER, Ore.—Mt. Hood may soon have an official rival in height. In the desire either to confirm or disprove the assertion that the Eagle Cap mountain between here and Walla Walla is the highest in the state, Clyde B. Aitchison, chairman of the state railroad commission, will take accurate measurements of the mountain within a short time. Mr. Aitchison and three or four of his friends will scale the Eagle Cap, taking with them aneroids that will determine the fact.

Boston

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TOOTH POWDER

Coppers Weak in Market; Closing Is Heavy

A SMALL VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGES

Copper Shares Decline Abruptly in Local Market and Substantial Losses Are Generally Recorded

INDIANA SELLS OFF

Dealers on the stock exchanges dwindled down this week to a very small volume. Total daily transactions in the New York market have been small for some time past. They have diminished steadily and almost in ratio to the improvement in general business. This is largely attributable to the growing scarcity of money as well as to the higher cost of living.

Price changes this week have not been important. Some of the specialties have fluctuated considerably, permitting good sized profits for those who speculated in them—mainly enjoyed by the professionals. The public seems to take little interest in the market.

Fluctuations during the early sales today were within a fractional range. The market was practically featureless.

Stocks on the local exchanges were generally easier. Wolverine and Indiana were weak features.

General Electric opened up 1/2 at 180 1/4 and advanced to 181 in the New York market. The market leaders were inclined to sag off toward the close, although losses were only fractional. The closing was dull and weak.

Copper shares on the local exchange showed pronounced weakness. There was considerable selling of Indiana. It opened off 1/4 at 17 1/2 and declined to 15. Wolverine opened up 1/2 at 80 and declined to 75 1/4, rallying somewhat before the close. Continental opened unchanged at 19 and dropped 1 1/2. Lake Copper opened off 1/2 at 35 1/2 and declined to 34 1/2. Hancock opened off 1/2 at 25 and declined more than a point. Granby, Copper Range, Mayflower and Superior suffered losses.

LONDON—Sentiment on American railway shares was cheerful and Southern railway showed strength on the preferred dividend increase. Mines were hard in the final dealings. Rio Tintos gained 1/2 to 82 1/2.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

FLUCTUATIONS IN CRUDE RUBBER

The crude rubber market over the past month has been irregular with rather sharp price fluctuations at times. The market at present is experiencing a period of light receipts so far as Brazilian rubbers are concerned, which naturally has affected prices to some extent.

The auction sale of approximately 1000 tons of Ceylon grades in London closed this week. Prices as a whole were steady. London speculators of late have been offering up-river fine Para for future delivery considerably below what the same grade can be covered at today.

The ruling quotation for up-river fine Para, spot, is \$1.15 per pound, while for future delivery prices have been shaded somewhat. This grade sold at the low point of the year in January, when large sales were made at \$1.05 per pound. Improved demand carried the price up to \$1.22 in March, since which time the market has been irregular, but again selling at \$1.22 in August.

Local importers are quoting the following prices: Up-river fine Para, \$1.15; coarse, 90 cents; islands fine, \$1.12; coarse, 58 cents.

DIVIDENDS

The Plymouth Cordage Company is paying an extra dividend of \$2 per share to stockholders of record Sept. 3.

The directors of the Providence Telephone Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Canadian General Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on common and semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on preferred, both payable Oct. 1.

The West Jersey and Seashore Railway Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

The Central Coal and Coke Company of Philadelphia declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, and of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, both payable Oct. 15.

The Southern Railway Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock. This is an increase of 1/2 of 1 per cent over the last previous semi-annual payment, and places the stock on a 5 per cent per annum basis, the rate to which the preferred stock is entitled. The dividend is payable Oct. 28 to stock of record Oct. 5.

AUGUST EARNINGS LARGE

Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the month of August are estimated to have been in the neighborhood of \$9,500,000. July earnings were probably \$9,000,000, it is stated.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sale
Allis-Chal 1st pd...	1	1	1	1	
Amalgamated.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	
Am Beet Sugar.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	
Am Can.....	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	
Am Can pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	
Am H & L pf...	28	28	28	28	
Am Loco.....	43	43	43	43	
Am T & T.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	
Am Woolen pf.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	
Anaconda.....	46	46	46	46	
Atchison.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Baldwin Loco.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	
Cal Pacific.....	274 1/2	274 1/2	273 1/2	274 1/2	
Central Leather.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Ches & Ohio.....	80	80	80	80	
Chino.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Cok Fuel.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Erie.....	36	36	36	35 1/2	
Erle 1st pf.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	
Erle 2d pf.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Gen Electric.....	180 1/2	181	180 1/2	181	
Goldfield Con.....	3	3	3	3	
GT Nor pf.....	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	
Harvester.....	125	125	125	125	
Inter-Met.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Inter-Met pf.....	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2	
Int Paper.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Int Paper pf.....	56	56	56 1/2	56 1/2	
Kan City So pf.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	
Kan & Tex.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	
Liegh Valley.....	167	167	166 1/2	166 1/2	
Loos Wiles B Co.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
Lucas & Co pf.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
McMillen.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
M & St L.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
M & St L & S M.....	150	150	150	150	
Max Petroleum Co.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	
Missouri Pacific.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Nat Lead.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Nat Enameling.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
Nevada Cons.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
N Y Central.....	114	114	114	114	
Norfolk & Western.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
North American.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	
North Central R.....	126	126	125 1/2	125 1/2	
Ontario & Western.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	
Pennsylvania.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	
Pittsburgh Coal.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24	
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	94	94	94	94	
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	
Bay Con.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Feeding.....	167 1/2	167 1/2	167	167	
Republic Steel.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Republic Steel pf.....	89	89	89	89	
Stearns Roebuck.....	209 1/2	209 1/2	209	209	
Southern Pacific.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	
Southern Ry.....	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	
Southern Ry pf.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	
S L S Southwestern pf.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	
St L & S P.....	22	22	22	22	
Third Av.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Underwood.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	
Union B & P pr.....	60	60	60	60	
Union Pacific.....	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	
Union Pacific pf.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	
United Ry Inv Co.....	32	32	32	32	
U S Rubber.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
U S Steel.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	
U S Steel pf.....	113	113	113	113	
U S Steel pf.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
U S Steel pf.....	65	65	65	65	
Wabash pf.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Westinghouse.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	
Western Union.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	
W L & D pf.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
Woolworth.....	59	59	59	59	

*Ex-dividend.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Adv	Close	High	Low	Last
Acadonaco.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Amalgamated.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am do pf.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Canadian & Ohio.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Chicago-Great Western.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	274 1/2	274 1/2	274 1/2	274 1/2	274 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande.....	22	22	22	22	22
Edo 1st pf.....	53 1/2	53 1			

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS BONDS ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Price Decline Attributed to Unfavorable Earnings Showing and Recent Rise Is Due to More Profitable Operations of the Road

NEW YORK—Unusual activity in the 4½% bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas during the past few weeks has aroused considerable interest regarding the position of those securities. Around the middle of June 8½% was the price quoted for the 4½%. From that level the price declined rapidly to 85½ and then, after a brief pause, a slow upward movement began. That advance is still in progress.

What happened around the middle of June was that it became apparent at that time that the company would not earn its preferred dividend by \$400,000. As only \$520,000 is required to pay the 4%, which had been distributed on the \$13,000,000 preferred shares since 1905, that would mean that during 1912 the surplus over fixed charges would amount to a bare \$100,000. Faint-hearted investigators became frightened at that narrow margin and lost no time in selling their 4½% for what they would bring. That selling accounts for the rapid decline from 88½ to 85½.

There is no doubt that Missouri, Kansas & Texas made a poor showing for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Compared with 1911 gross earnings decreased \$879,000. For a system of less than 4000 miles earning \$28,000,000 gross, a decrease of \$879,000 is a matter of considerable importance. But what hurt Missouri, Kansas & Texas last year more than the decrease in gross earnings was the increase at 74.3 per cent to 79.3 per cent in the operating ratio. That increase was at the bottom of the decrease of \$1,550,000 in net for the year, which resulted in a bare surplus of \$100,000 over fixed charges.

Bargain-hunters who were able to think a few months ahead were attracted by the decline in Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4½% and began to investigate the reasons for the \$879,000 loss in gross earnings and the increase of \$882,000 in operating expenses. What was found was that in common with Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Frisco and Atchison, during the winter of 1912 Missouri, Kansas & Texas experienced the coldest weather and the worst storms in its history.

There were days at a time when every freight train in large sections of the country was unable to turn a wheel. Under favorable weather conditions last year's reaction in general trade would have caused a decrease in freight earnings, but on top of the worst winter on record there were other unfavorable conditions. The company's passenger earnings were seriously affected, with the net result to Missouri, Kansas & Texas of a decrease of \$500,000 in that item.

To make matters worse, in the midst of extensive improvements, friction developed in the operating department. In brief, after investigation, the wonder is that Missouri, Kansas & Texas managed to earn its fixed charges during 1912.

After learning that the trouble with Missouri, Kansas & Texas was entirely of a temporary nature, bargain hunters began to study the record of the company. Here are the figures for the two years ended June 30, 1911:

1911	1910
Gross	\$20,005,294 286,530,240
Oper. exp. and taxes	21,612,165 20,198,967
Oper. income	7,453,125 6,360,979
Other income	425,082 297,871
Net earnings	6,105,530 5,066,787
Fixed charges	1,172,688 1,041,463
Dividends	520,000 520,000
Surplus	1,232,088 321,463

During 1911, when the business of the country was below normal, Missouri, Kansas & Texas earned a surplus of \$1,772,688 over its fixed charges, which included \$803,732 for rentals. If at any time between 1901 and 1911 the management had been uneasy about its ability to pay fixed charges surplus earnings during good years would have been held in a reserve fund and no dividends would have been declared on the preferred stock. However, instead of sticking close to share, over \$16,000,000 of surplus earnings have been spent for improvements and betterments during the past decade; since 1906 \$25,000,000 has been raised by the sale of bonds and used largely for additional terminals and equipment. And besides, for the past six years 4 per cent has been paid regularly on the preferred stock. With a profit and loss surplus of \$6,000,000 and the outlook for the future extremely promising there is no question that the directors were warranted in paying the unearned dividend for 1912.

Only recently C. E. Schaff, who established a reputation with the New York Central as being one of the ablest operating men in the country was elected president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. With such directors to support him as Frank Trumbull, Hans Winterfeld, Stuyvesant Fish, Frank A. Vanderlip, James N. Wallace, H. E. Huntington and James Campbell, President Schaff will know how to make the most of the good crops that have been harvested this year.

As to the mortgage behind the 4½% per cent bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, according to the trust indenture, those bonds are secured by a direct mortgage, or a collateral mortgage through the default of stocks and bonds upon the entire 3395 miles of road embraced in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway system, subject to existing prior liens.

MONEY IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Time, call and commercial paper rates now 5½% per cent with the balance can only be issued to acquire new lines, shops, terminals or equipment that will increase earnings or

CEMENT TRADE AFFECTED BY CAR SHORTAGE

CHICAGO—Car shortage has affected the cement industry seriously. Universal Portland Cement Company's Buffington plants being 1500 cars short and behind nearly three weeks in their deliveries. Other Steel Corporation plants in the West are only about one-third as short of cars, but they also are seriously affected. There has never been a greater demand pressing upon all mills.

This demand comes from all sorts of customers—railroads, builders, harvester concerns, etc.—and it is regarded as the outgrowth of sheer business necessity. There is no speculative feature whatever. Steel authorities here believe that the boom is the result of delay in providing for actual needs and that it will continue far into next year or the year later. Railroad buying is the heaviest on record. Building is active in every state. Agricultural demands are exceptionally heavy.

Special attention is directed to the cement industry because of the peculiar congestion affecting the labor market and building industry. Universal Portland Cement Company has three plants at Buffington, one of 1,900,000 barrels capacity annually, another of 2,100,000, another of 4,000,000, the last one being new, one of 3,500,000 barrels capacity at Pittsburgh, and another of 500,000 capacity at South Chicago. Pittsburgh cement car situation is clear. Shipping instructions were received last month for 1,600,000 bags, but shipments were only 1,300,000 barrels, or 200,000 barrels below normal, because cars could not be secured.

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK—Sears-Roebuck earnings for September are expected to be very handsome. The company has gained \$10,000,000 on gross sales for the first eight months of this year, making total sales for the last 12 months \$76,000,000. For the calendar year 1912 the gross sales should be between \$80,000,000 and \$85,000,000.

The directors are not yet agreed as to the forthcoming plan on Sears-Roebuck. Some want the dividend raised from 7 to 8 per cent and a 25 per cent stock dividend, and others are willing that dividends should remain at 7 per cent with stock dividend of 33 1/3 per cent. The company is using a good deal of money in building immense storehouses at Kansas City and Dallas, Texas.

It is predicted in some quarters that in five or six years the gross business of the Sears-Roebuck concern will reach \$200,000,000 per annum.

BOSTON CURB

	Quotations up to 12:15	P. m.	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	8½	8½	8½	8½
Balt. Steel Gal.	21c	21c	21c	21c
Bingham Mines	5½	5½	5½	5½
Boston Ely	1	1	1	1
Bute Central	7½	7½	7½	7½
Calaveras	11c	11c	11c	11c
Corbin	60c	60c	60c	60c
Engle Bluebell	1½	1½	1½	1½
Engle Hill Copper	27½	27½	27½	27½
Goldfield Consolidated	5	4½	5	5
Kuskulana	2½	2½	2½	2½
La Rose	24	24	24	24
Lake Superior	90	90	90	90
Mexican Metals recs	41c	37c	37c	37c
Nevada Douglas	35c	35c	35c	35c
Ohio Copper	88c	88c	88c	88c
Raven	2½	2½	2½	2½
Rhode Island Coal	14c	12c	12c	12c
Smelter	2½	2½	2½	2½
Tonopah	12½	11½	11½	11½
United Verde Extension	60c	60c	60c	60c

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—New York clearing house banks and trust companies report average condition as compared with previous week as follows:

	Sept. 14, 1912	Decrease
Loans	\$5,416,339	\$2,456,337
Net deposits	2,500,000	633,364
Circulation	46,088,000	171,000
Specie	9,100,000	9,100,000
Legal tenders	\$8,974,000	356,000
Bank cash in vit.	150,000	150,000
Tr. cash in vit.	73,004,000	1,910,000
Trust cos cash res.	416,658,000	10,060,000
Trust cos recs with mem.	57,998,000	158,000
Surplus reserve	2,219,150	1,671,500

*Increase.

	ACTUAL CONDITION	Decrease
Loans	\$1,004,710,000	\$27,455,000
Net deposits	1,852,000,000	35,969,000
Circulation	46,088,000	171,000
Specie	9,100,000	9,100,000
Legal tenders	1,301,300,000	36,423,000
Bank cash in vit.	841,619,000	3,845,000
Trust cos cash res.	72,878,000	3,363,000
Aggreg. cash res.	41,497,000	7,298,000
Trust cos recs with mem.	57,712,000	*456,000
Surplus reserve	3,619,700	*868,000

*Increase.

CHICAGO BOARD -

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—Open

High 91½

Low 89½

Last 88½

Sept. 15 91½ 92½ 91½ 92½

Dec. 1 91½ 91½ 91½ 91½

May 1 95½ 96½ 95½ 95½

Corn—

High 69½

Low 68½

Last 68½

Sept. 15 69½ 69½ 68½ 69½

Dec. 1 69½ 69½ 68½ 69½

May 1 70½ 71½ 70½ 71½

Oats—

High 32½

Low 32½

Last 32½

Sept. 15 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½

Dec. 1 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½

May 1 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½

Wheat—Open

High 17½

Low 17½

Last 17½

Sept. 15 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½

Dec. 1 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½

May 1 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½

Barley—Open

High 11½

Low 11½

Last 11½

Sept. 15 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

Dec. 1 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

May 1 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

Barley—Open

High 11½

Low 11½

Last 11½

Sept. 15 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

Dec. 1 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

May 1 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

Barley—Open

High 11½

Low 11½

Last 11½

Sept. 15 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

Dec. 1 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

May 1 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

Barley—Open

High 11½

Low 11½

Last 11½

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

HIGH PRICE OF MEAT IN BERLIN LEADS TO CALL FOR IMPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The price of meat has risen in Berlin to such an extent and there being every prospect that a still greater rise will soon be the case, that it has become a serious economic question upon which the official organ of the government, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, has just issued a special article.

Statistics prove that in no other great city is the price of meat so high; it has increased 20 per cent since the beginning of the year, and yet in many districts the price of cattle is less than it was last year. The butchers themselves do not reap the profit, many have in fact become bankrupt, because their customers cannot pay the high prices they are compelled to ask.

Among the causes are the enormous rents which prevail in Berlin, and the increase in the master butchers' expenses consequent upon their assistants' higher wages and the demands made by the sanitary police. Horse meat, bought so generally by the poor of Berlin, has also greatly increased in price owing to the large demand.

According to statements recently published in Vorwärts, the leading organ of the Social Democratic party, the miners in the industrial districts are nearly underfed in consequence of the high price of food, which is out of all proportion to their wages. The Vorwärts demands, as do all the Radical press organs, that the frontiers be opened to foreign meat, either entirely or partially.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, while unable to justify the high prices or to deny them, endeavors to furnish consolation by drawing attention to the good fodder harvest, which it believes, is the forerunner of better times.

FRUIT TREES IN POTS WIN MEDAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An exhibition of fruit and flowers held recently at the Royal Horticultural hall was marked by the bestowal on an English firm of the Hogg Memorial gold medal.

The exhibit for which the medal was given was a collection of fruit trees in pots, the property of the Royal exotic nursery of Chelsea. The trees, which were diminutive, were covered with fruit of a large size which had to be supported to prevent the frail branches from being overweighted. The new variety of apple, the Rev. W. Wilks, was perhaps the most remarkable of all, weighing 1 1/4 pounds, a weight exceeding that of the tree itself.

Some other small apple trees carried fruit averaging three quarters and a half pound in weight. Pears, such as the Marguerite Marillat, the Triomphe de Vienne and the Souvenir de Congress looked particularly well. The method of cultivating these dwarf fruit trees is to set the fruit under glass, taking it out of doors to ripen, the pots being planted up to their rims.

FIREMEN MARCH BY KING MANOEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Six hundred British firemen were reviewed at the Crystal Palace recently by King Manoel. The men had taken part in the annual camping competitions of the National Free Brigades Union and were under the command of Chief Officer T. Clulee.

King Manoel, who was received by the Earl of Lonsborough, held the review in the building. The march past by the brigades was followed by the presentation of challenge cups and other trophies to successful competitors by the King. From the lower terrace Manoel witnessed a drive past of the horsed and motor fire engines, and named a new Dennis-Gwynne turbine fire engine purchased by the Malvern fire brigade.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE VALUES EXPERIMENTAL TANK HIGHLY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—An interesting lecture was delivered by Sir William White, former director of naval construction, at the national congress of mathematicians recently. In the course of his remarks he pointed out that, with regard to modern engineering, the days of blind reliance upon formulae and "rules of thumb" were over.

He expressed it as his opinion that probably no branch of engineering had benefited more from mathematical assistance than had naval architecture. The experimental tank was the outcome of mathematical theories, and the results obtained through experiments carried out in these tanks had added greatly to natural knowledge, and had also been the means of securing enormous economies in the consumption of fuel.

Sir William further emphasized the importance of tank experiments by declaring that the success achieved with the modern development of steam navigation and the attainment of very high speed

CHEAP DIRT-COVERED CANVAS IS BEAUTIFUL OLD MASTER



(Reproduced by permission of David M. Petrie Esq., Dundee)
Jacob and the Angel, work from the brush of Gerbrand van der Eeckhout in year 1652

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The latest discovery of an old master in England makes quite an interesting story. When David Petrie, a partner of Messrs. Petrie Brothers, Overgate, who has been an art connoisseur for many years, lately visited the auction rooms in Ward street, Dundee, he saw an old canvas in a very dilapidated state and immediately detected that beneath the dirt of age a work of art of considerable beauty was hidden.

The first bid for the picture was one shilling and the competition not being severe Mr. Petrie secured it for 9s. 6d. He was not aware at the time of the treasure that had passed into his possession, but being interested in it took the picture to Messrs. Thomas Murray & Sons in Nethergate to be cleaned and restored. During this process it gradually dawned upon Mr. Murray that the painting was from the brush of Eeckhout, whose signature he presently discovered, together with the date 1652 in the right hand corner of the canvas.

The cleaning revealed a work of marvelous beauty in a fine state of preservation. Several London experts have

NEW SENATE HALL FOR ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY OPEN

(Special to the Monitor)

ALLAHABAD, India.—The Allahabad University Senate hall was opened by the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Hewett, recently in the presence of a large gathering of people.

In his speech Sir John Hewett said that a proposal had been made by the syndicate for three university chairs, for Indian history, economics and philology. He drew the attention of the university to the need of more attention being given in high schools and colleges to the study of vernaculars. The need for this was shown recently when the local government had occasion to get outside help to translate legislative council proceedings for the vernacular press. The specimens of translations sent nearly all required extensive revision before they could be published.

In conclusion, his honor complimented the architects of the hall, Rai Bahadur B. B. Chakravarti and Mr. Chertel, and the designer, Sir Swinton Jacob, and expressed the hope that it would prove in all respects worthy of Allahabad University.

ABYSSINIA WILL BUILD RAILWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADDIS-ABEBA, Abyssinia.—The building of the Rire-Dawa to Addis-Abeba extension of the North East African railway by a French company has been completed.

The extension has now reached a point 62 1/2 miles beyond Dire-Dawa, which is 103 1/2 miles from the coast. The earthworks are nearly completed and contracts have been given out to the Hawash river.

The Abyssinian government has notified the French company that it will form a purely Abyssinian company to carry on the line from the Hawash river to the capital, Addis-Abeba. The action of the government is in accordance with the terms of the concession granted to the French company.

AMUNDSEN RECORDS EXAMINED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The records of Captain Amundsen's journey to the south pole are being examined by the commission appointed for that purpose sitting at the observatory at Skien, Norway. When the records are published it is thought that a slight error may be found in Captain Amundsen's calculations as to the actual pole point. The mathematical evidence and the scientific survey of the pole region brought out in the records leave no doubt that the Norwegian explorer has been within one quarter of a mile of the pole.

BALLOON FLIES OVER ALPS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland.—Captain Spelten has made an adventurous balloon voyage over the central Alps, the Bavarian Alps and the Hollenklang. He started from Interlaken with one passenger after a flight of 16 hours landed near Unterammergau. On the way a height of about 17,550 feet was attained whilst the lowest temperature encountered by the aeronauts was 21.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

POTTERY WORKERS AT HANLEY

(Special to the Monitor)

HANLEY, England.—The conference of the International Federation of Pottery Workers was opened at Hanley and attended by delegates from France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Denmark. The membership of the federation, including English and continental members, is 36,050, or an increase of 9300 since the last conference. The delegates were welcomed by J. Ward, M. P.

PORTUGAL PREPARES TO BUILD FLEET OF MODERN WARSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—When former King Manuel was still on the throne a committee was appointed to make a thorough inquiry into the naval needs of the country, and to make a report to the government on the subject. With the downfall of the monarchy the members forming the committee were changed. The inquiry has now been completed, and it is reported that all the recommendations of the committee have been accepted with but few exceptions.

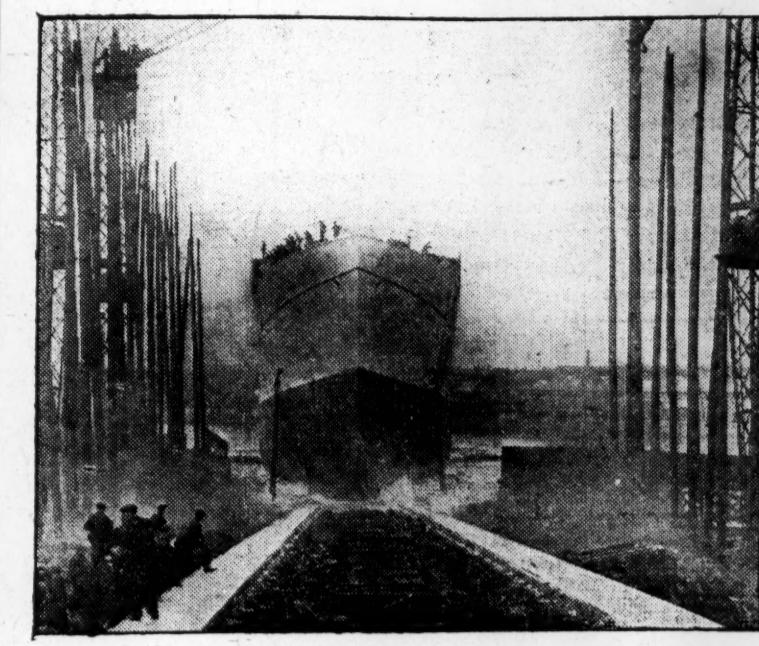
Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., both British naval constructors of world-wide fame, are now in communication with the Portuguese government and will, it is understood, receive the bulk of the orders. These firms will also undertake the necessary repairs and reconstruction of the dockyards at Ferrol and Cartagena.

It is stated that the fleet to be constructed for Portugal will include three vessels of 20,000 tons each, carrying no fewer than eight 13.5 inch guns; also three scouts of 3500 tons, and capable of attaining a speed of 26 knots. A flotilla of 12 destroyers and nine submarines is also to be constructed, the destroyers being of 820 tons and capable of attaining a speed of 30 knots.

Although a large proportion of the vessels to be constructed will be built abroad, it is the intention of the Portuguese government to arrange for the building of battleships at their dockyards as soon as practicable.

The Empress of Russia is 15,000 tons gross, as against 8000, the present ton-

EMPEROR LINER IS TURBINE AND WILL RUN TO THE FAR EAST



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)
Launching of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Empress of Russia at Govan, Scotland

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The launch of the Empress of Russia, the Canadian Pacific railway's turbine steamer which, with her sister ship, the Empress of Asia, is to run between Vancouver, Yokohama and Hongkong, was witnessed by a large number of people, including Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, whose daughter, Mrs. Wyndham Beauclerk, performed the naming ceremony.

The Empress of Russia is 15,000 tons

gross of the company's steamers on the Pacific. A novel feature in the liner is the cruiser stern, and the fact that she can be at a day's notice transformed into an armored cruiser.

Her dimensions are 550 feet in length,

with a beam of 68 feet. Her speed will be 18 knots and she will cost approximately half a million. At a luncheon given to the guests Mr. Gracie, the chairman of the Fairfield Company, proposed success to the new ship and prosperity to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

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NON-POLITICAL AIDS ASSERTED BY YOUNG CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A movement to be known as the "Young Citizen Volunteers of Ireland" is at present on foot in Ulster and is designed to have no connection with any political body whatever. Its central idea is to continue the training and discipline begun by the boys' brigade, boy scouts, church lads' brigade, etc., so that there may be no lack of practical training and its objects are set forth as follows:

(a) The development of a spirit of responsible citizenship and municipal patriotism by means of lectures, discussions, etc., on civic matters, etc.

(b) By means of modified military and police drill, etc., the cultivation of manly physique, with habits of self-control, self-respect and chivalry.

Persons are eligible for membership from the ages of 18 to 35, but a special reserve corps will be established if necessary for those over 35. All members shall be eligible for membership up to 40.

The war office has refused to grant this body disused army rifles, though their practise has been to allow rifles to such bodies as 1s. 6d. each.

HENRY RICHARD CENTENARY DUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The centenary of Henry Richard falls this year. He was, during the 20 years of his service in the House of Commons, an untiring advocate of Welsh disestablishment. He also became secretary of the Peace Society in 1848, and it was owing to his efforts that a declaration in favor of arbitration was inserted into the treaty of Paris in 1856.

OSMIRIDIUM IS VALUABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—A sample of the osmiridium found in the Serpentine country at the Savage river, on the west coast, has been sent by the mines department to Sir John McCall, the agent general, for examination. The sample is 1 oz. in weight and would hardly fill a thimble. Its worth, however, is £7 10s. nearly twice the value of gold.

FAMOUS RED ROSE WORN IN LANCASTER FOR KING'S VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

LANCASTER, Eng.—The history and traditions of Lancaster, the capital of the county Palatine of Lancashire, are cherished by the inhabitants. The Red Rose of Lancaster is still the emblem of the town and was everywhere seen on the occasion of the recent visit of the King.

Lancashire is also a Duchy, and was created by Edward III., whose son John of Gaunt was the first Duke of Lancaster. The third of that title, Henry IV., on his accession to the throne, passed a law by which the inheritance of the house of Lancaster should be held by him and his family separate from the crown lands. From that date the Dukes of Lancaster have borne the title of Dukes of Lancaster, and across many of the streets of the old city banners displayed the legend "Welcome to the Duke of Lancaster."

The castle, dating from before the Norman conquest, and closely associated with the first duke, John of Gaunt, was visited in Tudor times by Queen Elizabeth and in 1585 by Queen Victoria. It is long, however, since a duke of Lancaster received the keys of the castle. The constable in handing them to his majesty stated that in accordance with the command of Queen Elizabeth "that this castle should be meynetyned and kept because it is a great strength to the countre and succour to the Queen's justices," it has been obediently maintained to this day, and I have now the honor to offer to your majesty these keys, and I humbly await your majesty's commands."

The King having returned the keys to the constable, a number of presentations were made by the mayor. An event not included in the official program was the inspection by the King of the guard of honor. His majesty's visit, which was also an intermission to his journey north to Balmoral, closed with the singing by a number of children of the national anthem, the people joining in the refrain.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S NEW RAILWAYS TO OPEN 3,000,000 ACRES

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—It is estimated that the new railways now being constructed in South Australia will make 3,000,000 acres of wheat-growing lands available for settlement, and as the result of the comprehensive railway extension policy of the government, as outlined at the opening of Parliament, a very large addition will be made to this area.

In the past the expansion of primary production has resulted in a corresponding increase of the secondary industries, and in view of this fact the comments contained in the Governor's speech on the immigration policy of the government are of more than ordinary interest.

"It is gratifying," said his excellency, "to find a steady stream of immigrants coming to our shores. Almost without exception they have been placed in positions of employment within a very short time of their arrival. Care and precaution will be continued to insure that immigrants are suitable and healthy, and that on arrival they will not cause congestion in the labor market. The regulations have been amended so as to secure an adequate supply of labor for all trades for which workers are required and cannot be obtained locally.

"My advisers are considering the expediency of introducing boys of a suitable age, and apprenticesing them to selected farmers. Care will be taken to secure satisfactory home conditions, and the boys will be enabled to learn agricultural work, and later on will become of great value to the state."

GOVERNMENT AIDS N. S. W. IRON WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The negotiations for the establishment of iron and steel works at Newcastle have been completed. The government will grant a 50 years' lease of a large area of crown land, and has agreed to resume the working of a private railway bisecting the land, and otherwise to render aid to the company. The secretary of works, Mr. Griffiths, has stated that, although it is the policy of the government to establish state works, the investment of private capital in useful industries is encouraged.

MARAKESH NEWS WAITED

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER.—The position at Marakesh is still shrouded in mystery. No information has yet been obtained as to the fate of the Frenchmen shut up there. The column under the command of Colonel Mangin, which is ultimately to occupy the town, is halted at Suk-el-Arba, as General Lyautaud does not consider it strong enough to continue its march. Meantime, the more distant contingents are being called in, in order to increase this column to a sufficient strength to enable it to advance with safety on the town.

GUILDFORD COUNCIL FARMING

THE HOME FORUM

NEW ENGLAND BROOKSIDE GLEANINGS

EMERSON was loath to gather the stem and the plant is much more tiny. The little erect blossoms of yellow and orange, named familiarly butter-and-seasheaf, for their beauty paled when side is called turtlehead and some people eggs, is first cousin of the snapdragon. taken out of their own habitat and set say that it is not very pretty. One that there is something in a name is in the homes of men. He said that the thinks that the impression of ugliness hinted by the fact that the beauty of harvest which he garnered from the fields however comes from the fact that it the "butter-and-eggs" is appreciated was a song rather than any more concrete reminder of the lovely thoughts head. The buds unfold often by few people. To be sure its common- which nature prompts. And yet for many of us the lovely burden carried home from the brookside or the fields these so that the raceme is rather ungraceful. The flower itself is sometimes wrongly called the white closed gentian, but has standing little flowers look like an array of light befores as they grow in ranks and the flowers and leaves as well. The autumnal aftermath is richer than nothing to do with the gentian tribe. The turtlehead belongs to the figwort along the dusty road or spread over the summer herself, it would seem. One fancies an army with banners. The bright-coloring is not yet flaunted over the woods, but the fields have the most gorgeous September hues, everybody says more gorgeous than we ever knew before.

The meekest kind of a little brook seeps through the tangle of forget-me-not in a certain open meadow. The grass

crowds so thick to the edge and the tiny rivulet moves so modestly below that it is easy to think oneself treading safely on the spongy ground yet suddenly to find oneself ankle deep in the brook. But how shall one catalogue the treasures of these flat reaches of wet and sandy meadow land? To list the blossoms one by one is to array them in the stiff rows of the garden plot. Nature does not play her demesne after such a fashion. The flowers fraternize rather; rose hips and asters all in a tangle.

The darling of the brookside is always the forget-me-not. City dwellers are slow to be persuaded that these exquisite blossoms are really nature's own. It seems impossible that they can have alone in this opinion. I have been overgrown so lovely without the aid of art, by far the greater part of the Pacific.

The bright green of the leaves spreads out on the stilly face of the water and the slender sprays of blossoms shine from the sparkle of wet leaves like stars. But if one would account of these most delicate of the wild flowers as dull and tame products of the nurseries, there is a little neighbor of theirs by the brook who further declares what seeming exotic charm the simplest New England meadows can afford. This is the dainty white orchid called ladies' tresses. It stands straight and fine, perhaps six inches, with the tiny white flowers bunched round and round the upper end of the slim green stalk, as ladies' tresses might indeed be. There is a little sister of this orchid which is found in the dry pastures up the hill. She has the same pure white, tubed and strong lipped flowers, but instead of being braided round and round they often lie on one side of the

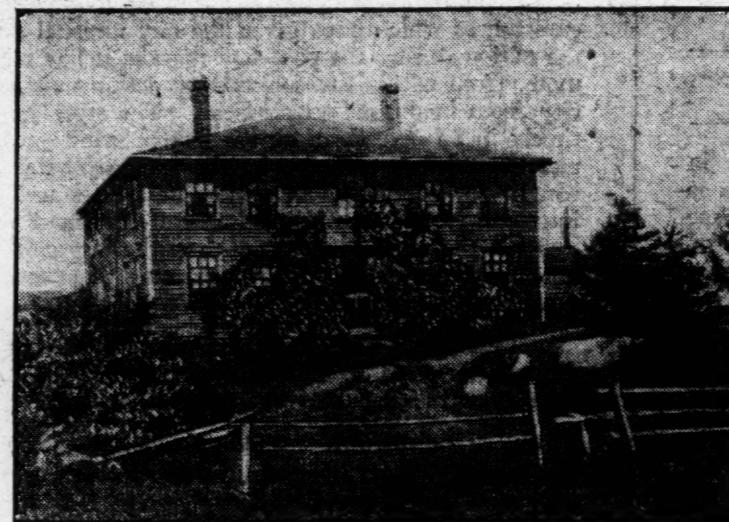
MISS BRADDON, POPULAR AUTHOR

A SKETCH of Miss M. E. Braddon, schooner plays the part of a circulating library. But there is one book, I am sorry to be obliged to inform you, which is a mere drug in the market in the beginning with "Lady Audley's Secret," which ran instantly into many editions. Stevenson once wrote to her:

He that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company and choice of his actions.—Jeremy Taylor (1659).

Stevenson and Meredith.

MONHEGAN ISLAND HISTORIC



COLONIAL HOUSE, MONHEGAN ISLAND, MAINE COAST

ONE of the interesting points on the Maine coast is Monhegan island, with memories of early times indeed. Samoset, the Indian chief who so surprised the Plymouth settlers by walking into camp and saying "Welcome, Englishmen," was chief of the Monhegan tribe of Indians. Here at this island tradition has it, he had been found by English sailors who came to fish for the New England coast had been explored before the Plymouth settlement. Samoset had learned a few words of English and had, as it happened, been at Cape Cod for several months on a visit during the year when the Pilgrims landed. On his way home he came upon them in their seaside camp, and gave aid and encouragement sorely needed. The house in the picture is one of a colonial type, excellently preserved and interesting for the fact that it is a rare case of both joint and disparate ownership of a single house. Part of this house is owned by a lady who lives in the rooms that are hers, on the right side, and the rest is owned by others. The lady is an artist and has an ell at the back where from the Dutch door in her kitchen she looks out to the blue harbor and the delightful coast lines of the rocky region.

RELIGION IN BUSINESS LIFE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUSINESS is business and religion is religion" is a saying that is used by a great many in the sense that these two are and should be kept separate from each other. A greater mistake could hardly be made. The fact is that instead of being associated from business, religion rightly understood and applied, is an essential to every vocation. Christian Science enables us to attain this understanding and to make the application as well. We may be better able to see how this can be done if we consider a few of the requisites in conducting a successful business. One of the first things likely to be thought of is physical ability. A distinguishing feature of Christian Science is that it teaches the application of religion to the gain and preservation of commercial affairs, then it is apparent that it is not the religion men need.

In this age—particularly do we find that the great demand is for practicality. What does it do? This is the question of first importance, and it should, and with the practical man does, apply to religion as well as to everything else. That is a very distorted concept which associates religion only with church services, midnight meditations or consolation in the hour of sorrow. What is needed is something helpful, not on special occasions alone, but under all conditions.

But, it may be argued, if a man is trying to think of religion all the time will it not interfere with the close

attention he ought to give to his business? This is simply dropping back into the error of separation with which we started. There should be no conflict or division in our interests, but a constant effort in one direction. Our ideals should ever be the highest, and our standard should never be lowered.

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To the man whose failure in health has forced him to give up business and prevents him from reengaging therein, Christian Science comes with the en-

couraging statement that submission to such a state of things is altogether unnecessary; that he can, if he wishes, engage in business with perfect freedom and perfect health. It shows him that he has been laboring under a mistake in thinking that his health controlled him, while the fact was that he had as much right and power to control his health as to control his business. Christian Science leads him back to the proper relation of man to God and the universe. He finds that in the beginning God gave man dominion over all things, so that he can, and should recognize himself as superior to circumstances and conditions.

This dominion, however, is not found in the exercise of will power, the determination to keep up, or the force of self-assertion, but in the recognition that divine intelligence is the supreme governing power of the universe, and therefore that he and his business and all connected therewith, are being controlled and protected constantly by that intelligence.

As we read in "Science and Health with

Patience Worth Waiting For

Patience is the quality that endures what must be endured and that waits to win what may be won.

Patience itself is something worth waiting for. It does not always come easily or quickly; it is a slow growth with most of us. In all things this rule of patience obtains, though there are apparent contradictions, exceptions that confirm the rule.—Arthur L. Salmon.

"True Ease in Writing"

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance.

As these move easiest who have learned to dance.

Tis not enough no harshness gives offense,

The sound must seem an echo to the sense.

Soft is the strain when zephyr gently blows,

And the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows;

But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,

The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar.

When Ajax strives some vast rock's weight to throw

The line, too, labors and the words move slow;

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,

Fies over th' unbending corn, and skims the main.—A. Pope.

Today's Puzzle

NUMERICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of 12 letters. My 1, 3, 8, 6, 11, 9 spell the name of one who makes his living by means of sharp blades. My 6, 3, 5, 7, 8 spell the name of one who prepares bread. My 2, 3, 5, 11, 12 spell bodies of water. My 1, 3, 9, 5 spell something we find on every tree. My 3, 10, 8 spell something we use every moment. My 9, 10, 6, 12 spell the constellations of Leo or the lion, so they adopted the shape of a lion as the symbol for the life-giving waters of the Nile, and all their fountains were carved with a lion's head. The Greeks and Romans copied this symbol, and so it has come down to us.—Argonaut.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Balm of Gilead

WHO owns a garden keeps his Eden, faded rose, iron weed, daisy-eyed sneeze and cat-tails and the quaint spiced jewel wood shook dew over their boots, and shy pink gerardia made a tangle over the path. In the depths of green the blue of closed gentians contrasted darkly, and taller than any arose the clouds of tiny star asters of pale lavender and white.

It was a wilderness of the late flowers of summer and the first of autumn. Here and there birds that had hidden their nests in the marsh were startled into flight, and where the stream burrowed its channel the blood-red cardinal flowers bent over to look at their own reflections and to peer into the eyes of the fringed blue gentians hiding behind the calamus.

Strayed College Statutes Home Again

An Elizabethan copy of the statutes of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Eng., after having strayed for 150 years, has been recovered at a sale at Messrs. Sotheby's, says a London despatch to the Monitor. How it strayed from the college is impossible to conjecture, but the custom was that from the original sealed statutory document two copies should be made, known respectively as the master's and the bursar's copy. The recovered copy has the indorsement that it is to be kept in the possession of the "Præsidens sive Bursarius." On the fly-leaf is an autograph inscription stating that in 1775 the manuscript was bought at a bookseller's shop in Horsham, Sussex, for one guinea by Dr. Thomas Warton, professor of poetry and fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, the friend and host of Samuel Johnson.

Among the signatures are those of Archbishop Parker, Lord Burghley, Antony Cooke and others. The copy has now taken its place among other manuscripts in the famous library of the college.

Birds

Do you ne'er think what wondrous beings these?

Do you ne'er think who made them, and who taught

The dialect they speak, where melodies

Alone are the interpreters of thought? Whose household words are songs in many keys,

Sweeter than instrument of man e'er caught!

—Longfellow.

LOVE IS ROUND, BE-
NEATH, ABOVE THEE,
GOD, THE OMNIPRES-
ENT ONE.

—E. B. Browning.

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And

Health

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Key to the
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YOUR FINGERS AND YOUR BANKER

AN INTERESTING fact appears in the growing use of the finger print system of identification at banks. The depositor signs his name to a card in the usual fashion and then also imprints the marking of three of his fingers on the card. Then if any question of identification comes up the finger prints may be resorted to as a final test. It is said that no two hands have the same finger prints, so far as has ever been discovered. As one glances at a pictured facsimile of three finger ends in an article on this subject in a current magazine it seems simple enough to find other

Lion's Head Explained

The water in a great many public fountains, whether for man or beast, comes out of a lion's mouth. Did you ever stop to think why a lion's head should be chosen in preference to any other design? This is said to be the reason: Among the ancient Egyptians

the rising of the waters of the river Nile was the most important event of the year, as it meant prosperity to the whole nation. This rising of the waters always took place when the sun was in Leo. The constellation of Leo or the lion, so they adopted the shape of a lion as the symbol for the life-giving waters of the Nile, and all their fountains were carved with a lion's head. The Greeks and Romans copied this symbol, and so it has come down to us.—Argonaut.

Exculpation

Among the employees of an apartment house in Washington is an elevator conductor, who would appear to have a "system" similar to that of the maid who announced to the guest at the door that she didn't hear her until she had rung three times, says Judge. "If any one calls, Henry, while I am out, tell him to wait. I shall be right back," said a woman to the boy in question. " Didn't you hear me? Why don't you answer?" demanded the woman. "I never answer, ma'am," explained Henry, "unless I don't hear, and then I say 'What?'"

WHEN ROME DOES AS WE DO

IF WE recognize the symbolic and representative character of Roman history, writes Dr. Crothers in the Atlantic Magazine, we can begin to understand the reason for the bewilderment which comes to the traveler who attempts to realize it in imagination. Roman history is not like the tariff, a local issue. The most important events in that history did not occur here at all, though they were here commemorated. So it happens that every nation finds here its own, and reinforces its traditions. In the middle ages, the Jewish traveler, Benjamin of Tudela, found much to interest him. In Rome were to be found two brazen pillars of Solomon's temple, and there was a

The joepye-weed which is flooding the New England fields this year is said to make history of the name of an Indian of the colonial days. This plant disputes the mastery of the hollows with the lordly goldenrod, and in the more sheltered places joepye is a successful rival, one would say. But up the brighter slopes the goldenrod is victorious, climbing with its brilliant banners in the very face of the sun, as if it were ready to question even his rule of the September world. The effect of the masses of joepye's deep rose purple mingling with the gold is even more lovely than the familiar combination of purple asters with golden

When the ex-Sultan of Morocco's counselor and interpreter presented himself before his majesty in an European suit of clothes, it is said the ex-Sultan entirely failed to recognize him. Apparently Moulai Hafid mistook him for the representative of the bank which had been communicated with regard to further supplies of ready money, and those arrival had been announced.

Clothes and the Man

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 14, 1912

The Business Situation

Of the many favorable developments in various lines of business recently, none is more gratifying than the large increase reported in railway traffic. The range of expansion in volume for the month of August was from five to fourteen per cent for the leading systems. What is still more encouraging is that there was a marked gain in net earnings for the period. It indicates that although gross business handled was the largest on record for the month, necessitating increased expenses, efficiency of operation was such as to enable a most satisfactory saving for the profit side of the account. This achievement will be all the more appreciated when it is remembered that wages have been raised, cost of materials is higher, and the roads have not been permitted to increase their freight rates proportionately to the heavier expenses of operation and maintenance.

The government crop report issued this week showed a much larger yield of the cereals than the previous statement had estimated. Many private advices are to the effect that the final outturn will be even greater than that just estimated by the government. It is almost certain that with no untoward developments within the next week or two, this country will produce 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, a gain of nearly 500,000,000 bushels over last year's big crop. Quality of the hay crop is very much better than that of last year and the government reports it considerably better than the ten-year average. The oats crop likewise is a big improvement over last year. A larger yield of animal feed certainly will bring about lower prices for beef in time. The total indicated spring and winter wheat crop is far ahead of the yield last year.

According to this week's report of the Copper Producers Association there has been a substantial decrease of copper metal stocks on hand in the United States. This, in the face of the heaviest production on record, is another indication of the industrial activity in progress. The heavy consumption of the metal is a most accurate index of the industrial improvement everywhere. Business at the steel mills is piling up faster than it can be handled. The United States Steel Corporation this week reported unfilled orders on its books as of Aug. 31 amounted to 6,163,375 tons, the largest in five years, and an increase over the previous month of 206,296 tons. Other steel mills are proportionately busy. They seem to be limited only by capacity and lack of labor.

The Argentine Census

A NUMBER of interesting speeches have been made in the Argentine Chamber for and against the taking of the third general census of the republic as provided by the constitution, speeches that have assigned to it an almost pivotal position in the present political phase. Too complex to sum up in a few words, the question in a general way appears to be whether the superior growth in population and resources of a few provinces will result, through the readjustment contingent on the census returns, in their natural consolidation for the control of the rest of the country. This seems to imply the doubt whether the federal idea of the republic is in any danger of being sacrificed to the unitarian idea by the increasing numerical disparity of the provinces. However this may be from the native point of view, it is perhaps not as interesting to the foreign observer as is the simple fact that the proposed enumeration of the Argentine voters and the readjustment of popular representation are among the vital issues of the day. Nothing could better illustrate the passing of the old oligarchical privilege, which at the recent elections received a fatal blow. For the first time absolute freedom at the polls was guaranteed by the government. From all accounts received, those elections marked a turning point in Argentine history and it is logical to conclude that the census question acquired the importance it is invested with only by the free suffrage which the Saenz Pena administration, to its lasting glory, has been able to insure.

It is true that the struggle between the democratic element and the oligarchical power is not yet at an end, though the latter is on the defensive to such an extent that its quietus cannot be far off, and the apprehensiveness expressed in the debate on the census evidently reflects the situation. However, in the solution of the great economic problems which today dominate the development of the Argentine Republic, relatively few antagonistic points are noted among the various regions of the country. This uniformity, which is really more pronounced than might appear from the great extension of the republic, touching the sub-tropical in the north and the sub-arctic in the south, cannot but exercise a certain steady influence on the whole. The more so as the ethnic character of the population is remarkably homogeneous, representing as it does the stock and civilization of the Latin Mediterranean, and reproducing, in the south Atlantic, the ancient struggles of the great republic from which it took its language and its pride of race.

Setting Local Finances in Order

SPURRED on by several conspicuous cases of maladministration of town finances involving theft as well as negligence, Massachusetts a few years ago determined to find out just what was the state of affairs within her borders. Successive reports, based on thorough investigation by Director Charles F. Gettymore through the state bureau of statistics, have shown need of a uniform system of accounting, of stricter compliance with law in care of trust funds, and general supervision of city and town finances by the state, supervision justified in the interests of taxpayers. Statutes giving concrete form to reforms of this kind were not long in finding their way to the attention of lawmakers, and some steps in the direction hinted at by proved untoward conditions have been taken; and this despite traditions that make Massachusetts lawmakers unusually careful about interference with community rights.

As an illustration of what is now conceded to be justifiable, in view of failure of local government to protect itself, the investigation of the affairs of the city of Lawrence may be cited. A legislative committee, charged with the duty of probing into municipal fiscal conditions, is now trying to learn from local officials the why

of the large deficit in the water sinking fund, and the otherwise tangled and discreditable condition of municipal finances. In circumstances which have given the city unusual notoriety throughout the nation during the past few months it has not been easy to promote, from within the community, action making for rescue of the city from inefficient government. The state just now is unusually timely in an investigation, the like of which not a few other cities and towns must undergo by the same probers. If explanation be sought for conditions that too often exist and that seem to make intrusion from state officials imperative, reasons are found that years ago led the state to vest police authority over Boston in a state-appointed commission, and the naming of license commissioners for certain cities in the hands of the Governor.

THE straw hat season expires with the present week, but no strawhatter need be influenced by a conventionality of this kind. The straw hat may stay as long as the winds will let it.

TALKING to the title, "The Philosophy of Traveling," W. J. Lampton, in Lippincott's Magazine, says several things that are pertinent and wise. For example, assuming that one has the means to travel comfortably, by all means one should travel comfortably. In traveling one should take advantage of every opportunity to make things easy for himself, because travel is only enjoyed when it is enjoyable. "The comforts of travel," says Mr. Lampton, "constitute one of its chief pleasures," which is very true, and he is also giving utterance to a great fact when he says that "to have comforts one must pay for them."

He lays himself open to criticism only when he fails to take into consideration the case of those who like to travel, and like to travel comfortably, but who have not the means to pay for all the so-called comforts of travel. This is the more glaring in view of his admission, and in view of what everybody knows, that money cannot buy real pleasure in traveling. All the private compartments and luxurious staterooms and Pullmans and taxicabs and great hotels and valets and maids and guides in the world will not infuse pleasure into travel if one thing is lacking.

This is known by various terms, but a fine old-fashioned name for it is good nature. It does not rise quite to the dignity of philosophy, but it answers precisely the same purpose, and accomplishes precisely the same results. It is something that one may have with him along every inch of the road; it is something that may be drawn upon at every stage of the journey to transform annoyances into happy experiences, disappointment into joyous realizations.

There are purchasable comforts in travel that are beyond the reach of all save the few, but they are only comforts in name; and if those privileged with their possession are not in the mood to make the most of them, they may become burdensome. Few people can afford to pay for the very best of everything; good natured people on the road have the advantage over all others of making the best of everything and getting the best out of everything. People should not undertake to travel for pleasure, indeed, until they are quite prepared to find pleasure in it, whether it seems to be there for them or not. The enjoyment of travel is less an actual experience than a state of mind. World tourists, or home tourists, who enter upon their travels with a determination not to allow anything to ruffle their tempers, are the tourists who find the world all that its most sanguine friends have ever painted it.

Better not travel at all until you can travel in the right mood. It is the height of nonsense to expect that everything in creation will be regulated with special regard for your comfort from the moment you start out. The thing to do is to adjust yourself to creation as it is, and enjoy it as you go along.

Sartorial Phrase-Building

IN AN age when there is so much good reviewing done in the newspapers, and books both good and bad multiply themselves with startling ease, we wonder that more serious reviewers do not turn their attention to the matter appearing in the periodicals devoted to men's clothes. We feel sure that this field of light literature has been neglected and that more time could be spent upon it to the profit of every one. Among other things, we think that the diction employed in these brochures might be improved, although it has a color and quality all its own. For instance, the reader is bound to get a confused impression when he reads reverently that "trousers should be made without cuffs." Trousers, of course, are not worn on the arms, but the earnest reader, when he sees that they must not be worn with cuffs, is to be forgiven if he reflects that he at least never purposed to do it anyhow, but to give trousers their ordinary commercial distance from cuffs. On the other hand, the votary of fashion must be treated leniently if, after reading the above ultimatum, he sticks to his collars but leaves off cuffs as an accompaniment to trousers. We can easily see how a literal devotee of sartorial periodicals might be very much perplexed. If this matter of style were approached by the reviewers in the right mood, we are sure that much good might be done.

Again we are told that "there is remarkable gayety of colorings in linings supplied to the better class trade." This fragment is full of pitfalls. Who lines the better class trade, that is, the gentlemen composing it? Would it be safe to deal with a gayly lined tailor and would it not be more practical as well as wiser to select one not thus decorated? But supposing that one has misread this passage, as is possible, and its words refer to what the tailors make, what practical use is there in gaily colored linings? We must understand doubtless that the linings are to be displayed, otherwise their sweetness is quite wasted. We take it, therefore, that coats will be worn turned inside out a good deal more than before, while younger men will carry them on their arms, folded back. In this way much needed color can be added to modern costume and a certain romantic opulence given to modern throngs.

We are told that the fancy waistcoat is all right, "but it must be dressy without being loud." Here is a counsel of perfection; one must not be dressy and also loud. "Dressy without being loud" is the despairing aspiration of modest men with color in their hearts. They never wish to be loud but on the contrary to outdo the pansy or the violet, yet too often the best of them wear waistcoats with purple convolvi intertwined on a background of sea green. What is a waistcoat and what is a vest? Here is a chance for the reviewers; in a later passage we read, "many beautiful vestings are provided." Is the vest the chrysalis from which springs the butterfly waistcoat? Do vestings develop into waistcoats? What the critics have done for history and belles-lettres, they must do for sartoriography.

A GREAT deal of foolishness, some of it perilously near being criminal, has been talked since the day, almost a generation ago now, when Mr. Gladstone launched his first home rule bill. During all those years, whoever else may have shifted his ground, and a great many people have done this, the Orangeman of northeast Ulster has remained implacable. The Shankhill road, fifty years ago the cockpit of the northern province, has still to witness its Waterloo, and as the day approaches when the third home rule bill is to become a legislative accomplishment, nobody seems to be in a frame of mind particularly to enjoy the prospect. The ministerial press of England has represented the attitude of Ulster as one of bluff, which if true is unstatesmanlike, and which if untrue, is idiotic. The Labor press has represented it as a capitalist scheme for destroying the trades union, though the largest employer of labor in Belfast is a home ruler, and though the Orange lodges are essentially religious organizations. A stray voice in the coalition press may be raised in warning, like that of some Cassandra. The party parrot-cry silences it as effectually as the Trojan indifference.

Soon the Unionists of Ulster will transcribe their names in the city hall of Belfast to a document declining to recognize the home rule bill if passed. A great deal of ink and argument has been wasted in denouncing the partisanship of the corporation in lending the city hall for such a purpose. Nothing shows more clearly the want of perspective enjoyed by the writers. You might as well have stayed to argue with the Marseillaises singing their way to Paris, or the commanders of the Japanese torpedo boats running in on Port Arthur. When men have determined, rightly or wrongly matters not a jot, to give themselves as hostages to fortune, they are not usually supremely careful about the proprieties. Their language is commonly nearer that of General Cambronne than of the Marquis d'Auteroche.

The way out of the impasse may not be a heroic one, as the world understands heroics, but it is an extraordinarily simple one: one that has been something more than hinted at by the Nationalists themselves. It is to except northeast Ulster from the operation of the act. If, as the Orangemen declare, their opposition is based on an irremediable dread of Catholic domination, their liberties will be preserved. If, as the coalition press insists, the declaration that Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right, is merely a blather of words, the centrifugal force of political attraction will very quickly draw the dissenting counties within the orbit of national homogeneity. In that way only can the dream of the Independent Irish party of home rule by consent and not by force, be reached. In that way only can the "semper eadem" of Belfast be exchanged for the cry of "Ireland a nation."

ONE of several special committees appointed to investigate conditions and propose changes in management of the public schools of New York city has had for its field that of studies and textbooks. It has just reported, advocating that as early as the sixth grade of the elementary schools, opportunity be given for a form of education that in some measure will fit the pupil for self-support should he or she be forced at an early age to forsake the schoolroom for factories or shops, as too often is the case. It is urged that Boston's system of "pre-vocational" centers be imitated. The committee is careful to meet the objection that such choice of career is premature and unfortunate by pointing out that it is possible under a wisely shaped system to mingle the practical with the cultural and so to adjust the new curriculum that if at any time later in the course the pupil desires to revert, as it were, to classical or cultural course, he can do so without finding himself handicapped by any special attention previously given to vocational work.

This unquestionably is the sensible ideal to hold up before both pupil and educator, and only on some such basis as this can communities allow the vocational plan to take root and flourish. From the economic standpoint, no doubt, there is much seeming waste, in the more traditional American type of education; but in emphasizing efficiency of preparation for a life career as the test of a school's social service, it is possible to over-emphasize the distinctly commercial and pecuniary side of it. Cultural and vocational can and must blend.

WHETHER it likes or not, sooner or later the American democracy must transfer to administrative officials more or less power that now is delegated to lawmakers. Because European countries, far less democratic in theory than the United States, have learned this necessity of a complex stage of civilization, the masses often get immediate relief from untoward conditions that Americans cannot alter in any similarly swift and effective fashion. To illustrate, Germany, like the United States, has a tariff wall, and also increasing cost of meat to the consumer. There, as here, the stringency recently has been severe, and public demand for relief general and insistent. But how different the outcome! Forthwith, because endowed with discretionary power for meeting extraordinary conditions, administrators who are not members of the Reichstag at once so adjusted details of admission of meat that shippers of the same from Australia are willing to conform to the new rules, and German consumers now have access to a source of supply that will alter their domestic budgets at once.

The principle of entrusting this kind of discretionary power to the President long ago was conceded in the reciprocity clauses of American tariff bills, and it has been used both as a threat and as a weapon in protection of manufacturers. All that is needed now is extension of the power to meet conditions that press heavily upon consumers when normal home sources of food supply run short.

ENGLAND is a fair producer of cheese herself, but cheese has become so popular for lunches in that country that in addition to the home supply \$34,746,000 worth of the article was imported last year. It is unnecessary to say that Denmark is profiting largely by England's taste for cheese.

IT WILL do Santo Domingo no harm to have it renewedly impressed upon her that one of the things a good little republic must learn to do is to pay her debts. The more cheerfully and promptly she pays them, the better will be her credit.

Belfast

Training for Vocations

Administrative Leeway Needed